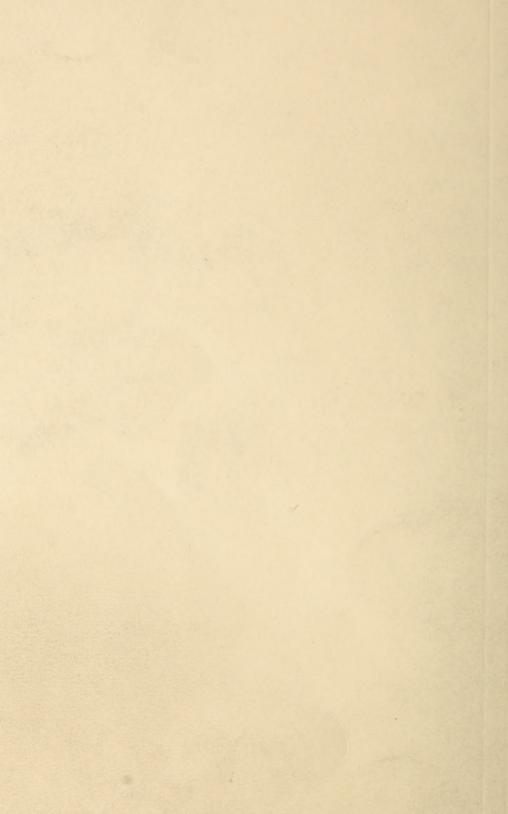
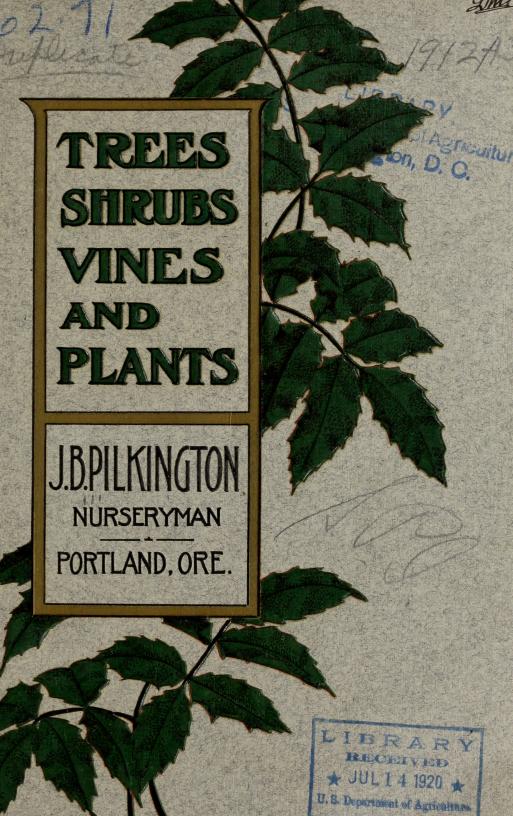
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.







19/2-13



FINE NURSERY STOCK

J.B. PILKINGTON NURSERYMAN PORTLAND, OREGON

Information

LOCATION.—The general office, packing and sales departments are in Portland, corner of Second and Main streets, where during the planting season a general assortment of fine Shrubbery, Roses, Vines, Shade and Fruit Trees, etc., are on hand for prompt delivery. Nurseries are on Columbia Boulevard, within city limits—just east of Vancouver carline—at Durham on the Oregon Electric and on the river near Tualatin. Visitors are always welcome. Personal selection is best, and all specimens chosen will be tagged with purchaser's name and reserved for delivery at the proper time.

PLANTING SEASON.—The proper time for transplanting nursery stock is often a disputed point, but the result of my many years' experience in planting all kinds of stock has been, generally speaking, that it is proper to transplant at any time from the falling of the leaves of deciduous trees in the autumn until the buds start in the spring.

During severe winter weather it is not advisable to handle stock, but our winters generally permit planting right through from November until March. Early fall planting is preferable as a rule, as roots form all winter and stock is ready to grow as soon as warm weather begins. But if unable to plant early do not give it up or wait for a year, but plant any time up to the middle of April, if good dormant stock can be obtained.

It is advisable to order early, as a better selection and more complete assortment can be had. Orders placed early are generally planted early. Orders can be placed early with instructions to ship at a given time, when you are ready to plant.

PRICES AND DELIVERY.—The prices quoted herein are approximate, but will not necessarily prevail where personal selection of SPECIMEN plants is made at the nursery. Where prices vary for a given article, customers are requested to state amount they wish to pay, and plants of corresponding size and grade will be carefully selected. It is my aim and intention to give good value to all purchasers. Mail orders receive personal attention in selecting and packing, and will be shipped in accordance with instructions. If no shipping instructions are given, orders will be sent by express or freight, as I may judge most convenient and satisfactory, customer paying the charges, but our responsibility ceases in all cases with delivery to the transportation company. There is no charge for packing or delivery to transportation company on outside orders, and Portland orders are delivered free within city limits.

TERMS OF PAYMENT. -Net cash. Unknown correspondents should send cash with their order, or usual commercial references.

GUARANTEE.—The living of trees and shrubbery is largely dependent upon conditions of soil, weather and after-care beyond the nursery-man's control; therefore, I do not guarantee any stock to live after leaving the nursery in good condition. If there is any cause for complaint please advise promptly on receipt of stock. After it is received and planted the purchaser can have no reason for complaint to the grower.

I do, however, warrant stock true to name and will replace any that may prove otherwise, or will refund the original purchase price, but will not be responsible for more than price paid for stock, and all sales are made with this understanding.



Fine Conifers in the State Capitol Grounds, Salem.

Foreword



Norway Maple.

This new catalog for the 1912-1913 season is not offered as a work of art, but was "made in Oregon" to describe high grade, Oregon-Grown Nursery Stock, both fruit and ornamental—in varieties that have proved successful in the Pacific Northwest. My old customers perhaps need no announcement from me. To the new friends let me say that I began in the Nursery business near Portland in 1887—been at it ever since, learning something all

the time, growing better stock and more of it each year, handling it properly and selling direct to the planter, having cut out the canvassers and solicitors twelve years ago, continually trying out novelties and new plants and fruits, rejecting those I consider of insufficient merit and propagating only those which prove satisfactory.

I have visited the nursery centers of Europe again this year, procuring new things to add to my stock, which is already the largest and best of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

My stock of high grade, hardy, field-grown shrubs, plants and trees is exceptionally good this year, and I feel that I am in a better position than ever before to take care of your wants and furnish planting stock of quality which will please and give highest satisfaction. Questions as to selections of varieties and general advice upon matters horticultural will be cheerfully answered at any time.

LANDSCAPE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. — In this department, which is in charge of a high-grade, competent landscape designer, are handled all questions that may arise with our patrons as to the improvement of private estates, city lots, public grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc. Topographical surveys are made, grading and planting plans furnished, and consultations given on such subjects as tree-moving, planting, preparation of soil for special purposes, road, driveway and walkbuilding, drainage and sewage disposal. Our charges for services are as moderate as is consistent with good work and results, and all work entrusted to us is carefully executed by experienced men under competent supervision. We will be glad to answer inquiries from patrons concerning the improvement of their grounds, and solicit correspondence.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Land for orchard purposes should be well drained, so that it retains no stagnant moisture, then deeply plowed and well prepared as for any garden crop. Extra care in soil preparation before planting will be well repaid in extra growth of trees and ease of caring for them. When ready to plant, have the ground staked in straight lines and dig good large holes to allow the roots being planted straight and naturally.

As soon as the trees are received, unpack and heel them in the ground without unnecessary exposure or delay. If the weather is freezing at the time they are received, put them in cellar or other safe place, or bury them in the ground, without unpacking, and leave them until

weather is favorable.

Before planting, see that roots are properly pruned and all broken or injured parts cut off smoothly. Plant carefully, holding the tree upright and working loose soil in and around the roots, tramping it in firmly until hole is three-quarters filled, then fill in rest of soil without tramping. The tree should be planted about three to four inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row. After planting they should be cut back to a uniform height, ranging from 16 to 30 inches in one-year trees. Two-year or branched trees should be headed back, taking off a little more than half of the preceding season's growth. After planting, a good mulch of manure, extending beyond the roots, is of great benefit, and it insures more uniform moisture and prevents drying out. Keep the ground about trees cultivated and open, not allowing grass or crops to grow close about them.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between the rows by the dis-

tance between the plants.

The hexagonal or triangular method of planting gives 15 per cent more trees to the acre than the rectangular or square method. Usual custom is as follows:

| custom is us follows: | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| Distance for Planting. | Square. | Triangular. |
| Apples 30 feet | 50 trees | 56 trees |
| Pear and Cherries 25 feet | 70 trees | 80 trees |
| Prunes, Peaches, Apricots 20 feet | 110 trees | 125 trees |
| Distance | for Planting. | Average. |
| Grapes, Black, Logan and Raspberries 4 to | 6x7 to 9 | 1,100 |
| Currants and Gooseberries 4 to | 5x5 to 7 | 1,800 |
| Strawberries, field culture | 1½x3 | 10,000 |

Prices herein quoted are for first-class selected stock of the sizes specified, 50 trees or more of one kind supplied at the hundred rate. Experienced horticulturists and orchardists universally prefer the one-year 4 to 6-foot tree for extensive planting, though in certain sections a smaller grade, known as 3 to 4-foot, is extensively planted. This grade is not listed but will be furnished when wanted at a lower price. My aim is to grow in large quantities only those varieties in all fruits that have proven profitable or desirable in the Pacific Northwest. However, other varieties will be secured from reputable growers if desired. Inquire for anything not listed here. Two-year-old or larger trees for quick results are desired for city planting or where only a few trees are desired and uniformity in the orchard is of no importance.



Apple Orchard in Bloom.

APPLES.

The following list of Apples embraces varieties which have proven best and can be recommended as most satisfactory for general home and commercial planting. A few others are grown in limited quantities. Inquire for anything not listed here.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, each 20c, per hundred \$15.00.

Two years, 5 to 7 feet, branched trees, select, each 35c, per hundred \$20.00.

SUMMER APPLES.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Deep crimson, medium size, juicy, rather acid, good. Tree hardy and vigorous. Ripens in August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Pale yellow, medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical. Tender, juicy, sub-acid. Best of early apples. July.

AUTUMN APPLES.

GRAVENSTEIN.—Yellow, red striped, very large. Tender, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best. September.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.—Red striped, very large. Excellent quality, juicy, vinous. Vigorous and productive. September to October.

WINTER APPLES.

ARKANSAS BLACK.—Yellow, covered with handsome dark maroon, nearly black. Medium size, round, with firm, fine-grained, juicy flesh.



Gravenstein.

BALDWIN.—Deep bright red. Large, rounded, excellent quality, very productive and vigorous grower. One of the best and most popular winter varieties in many localities.

DELICIOUS.—Still comparatively scarce, is becoming well known as a market variety. Brilliant dark red, with gold near blossom end, large size, fine quality. Tree hardy and good grower.

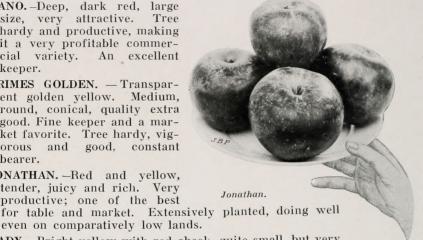
GANO.-Deep, dark red, large size, very attractive. hardy and productive, making it a very profitable commercial variety. An excellent keeper.

GRIMES GOLDEN. - Transparent golden yellow. Medium, round, conical, quality extra good. Fine keeper and a market favorite. Tree hardy, vigorous and good. constant bearer.

JONATHAN. -Red and yellow, tender, juicy and rich. Very productive; one of the best

even on comparatively low lands.

LADY. -Bright yellow with red cheek, quite small, but very



handsome, esteemed for Holiday decorations. Excellent quality, crisp and juicy. Productive. McINTOSH RED. - Canadian origin, very hardy, regular bearer, quality very good, tender and juicy. Fruit medium size, uniform, medium dark red. A favorite commercial variety in colder sections and high

altitudes.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN.—Yellow Newtown or Albemarle Pippin. One of the best quality apples, favorite in European markets where it brings fancy prices. Greenish yellow, large, juicy, crisp and aromatic. One of the best keepers and shippers. Moderate growth, good, regular bearer. Very profitable and extensively planted.

NORTHERN SPY. -Striped red, large, sub-acid, tender and juicy. Best desert apple known. Tree hardy and

vigorous.

ORTLEY. -Pale vellow of Bellflower type; excellent quality, medium large, regular bearer and good keeper.

RED CHEEK PIPPIN.—High quality, juicy, tender and satisfying. Large, greenish yellow, with beautiful red cheek. Tree hardy and productive. Fine keeper.

ROME BEAUTY. - Dark red striped, large, excellent quality; a market favorite, bringing good prices. Tree hardy, regular bearer, late bloomer. My trees are propagated from the famous Wallace orchard at Mc-Minnville. Will be planted very extensively.

SPITZENBERG (Esopus) —Brilliant red with gray dots, large, round, conical. High quality, firm, rich, spicy Yellow Newtown. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture, a and delicious. good bearer and a popular variety. Ripens November to January.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Beautiful, medium size, smooth, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh yellow, firm, fine and rich. Tree vigorous, hardy, early bearer and productive.



WAGENER.—Brilliant red and light yellow, medium size, good quality; comes into bearing very early. A high-altitude favorite.

WINTER BANANA. — Yellow blush cheek; very handsome, bringing high prices. Medium to large. Has pronounced flavor. Vigorous, hardy.

WINESAP.—A favorite in the higher altitudes and dryer sections, but not so good in the lower valleys; medium size, dark red, crisp and rich. Brings good prices.



Block of One Year Budded Apple Trees. Photo July 20, 1912.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER.—Large, round conical shape; yellow, sometimes with blush. Mealy and dry, but excellent quality. An old-time favorite, and especially so in California. Tree a good grower, hardy, healthy and long lived.

CRAB APPLES.

HYSLOP. -Good size, dark crimson with bloom, tart; very showy and most beautiful of all the class.

RED SIBERIAN.—Small, bright red, covered with light bloom; fine flavor, excellent for preserving. Ripens September.

TRANSCENDENT .—Largest of the crabs; striped red, showy, excellent and very handsome. Hardy and strong grower.



Delicious.





Moorpark Apricots.

APRICOTS.

One of the most delicious and highly flavored fruits we possess, and not planted as extensively in the Northwest as it should be. Ripens early before the plums and peaches, making it very desirable. A profitable commercial fruit and no home orchard should be without some of them.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; per hundred, \$20. Large selected trees, 35c each.

BLENHEIM. — Large fruit, oval, orange color; flesh rich and juicy. Ripens July.

MOORPARK. — Very large; orange with reddish cheek; flesh orange, sweet,

juicy, with a fine flavor; very valuable. The best and the most extensively planted apricot. Ripens early August.

ROYAL. —Medium size, oval, sweet yellow, tree productive; excellent drying and canning variety. Ripens in July.

TILTON.—Large, flesh firm, yellow, decidedly freestone. Tree vigorous, regular and heavy bearer.

CHERRIES.

Oregon is famous for its cherries, as shown by the heavy demand for them in Eastern centers. All the cherry sections, east and west of the Cascades, have made excellent returns this year, and in many districts there will be heavy cherry planting. It is one of the best fruits and should be planted extensively. My trees are extra choice, budded stock that will give highest satisfaction to the planter.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, 30c each; \$25 per hundred. Two year, branched, 50c each; \$35 per hundred. Extra large select trees, 75c each.



BING—Originated near Portland, Oregon. Fruit immense, black, firm and very fine. Ripens July, just before Royal Ann. One of the best table and market varieties; fine shipper and very profitable.



BLACK TARTARIAN.—Large, black, half tender; sweet, rather rich, good flavor. Ripens medium early; tree strong, upright grower and good bearer.

KENTISH (Early Richmond). — Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor; productive, hardy and reliable. Early. The best sour pie cherry.

LAMBERT.—Also originated near Portland.

Large size and fine quality; deep, rich red, almost black; flesh firm and flavor unsurpassed. Best shipping variety; regular and heavy bearer. Ripens late July, two weeks after Royal Ann.

LATE DUKE.—Best late cherry; large, red and sub-acid. Good.

MAY DUKE.—Large, dark red, juicy, rich, tart; vigorous and productive. Ripens medium early in June. An old favorite variety.

ROYAL ANN (Napoleon Bigarreau).—The best known Pacific Coast cherry, and probably the most profitable, all things considered. Very large, firm, rich red and white; good for table, canning and shipping, and the best of all the red varieties.



Sample One Year Trees Supplied Dufur Orchard Co.

FIGS.

Hardy kinds that fruit here. Strong rooted trees, 50c each. BLACK ISCHIA—Medium, blue-black; good. Hardy and good bearer. CELESTIAL.—Small, pale violet with bloom; very sweet, prolific and hardy.

PEACHES.

A profitable crop especially in sheltered locations and on sandy soils. Home orchards too often neglect this most delicious fruit which has a place in every good family orchard.

One year 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$17.50 per hundred.

Large selected trees, 35c each.

ALEXANDER.—Early; medium size; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and good quality; adheres to the stone. Trees very prolific and bear young. One of the best extra early sorts.



Peach Orchard.



- CRAWFORDS EARLY. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of excellent quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties.
- CRAWFORDS LATE.—Fruit very large, roundish; skin vellow with dark red cheeks; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor.
- ELBERTA. Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and good flavor, flesh yellow, freestone. Mid-season. Probably best shipping variety and is planted more extensively than any other peach.
- FOSTER. Very large, yellow, resembles Early Crawford, but is a few days earlier and of better quality.
- LEMON CLING.—Large, lemon shaped, handsome fruit; light yellow, flesh firm, rich, sub-acid; fine for preserving. Hardy, productive.
- MUIR. —A California favorite: fine shipper and unsurpassed for canning and drying. Excellent bearer, large, yellow, firm flesh.
- SALWAY.—Large, yellow with crimson cheek, flesh deep yellow, melting and rich. Ripens October; is best late variety.

PERSIMMONS.

- AMERICAN.—Small fruit, orange yellow with whitish bloom; very astringent until fully ripe or after early frosts. Tree is very handsome; dark, dense green foliage; fine for lawns. 50c.
- JAPANESE. -Fruit is larger and better than the American, not so astringent, but tree is not so ornamental. 50c.

PLUMS.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, strong, 25c each, \$20 per 100, heavy selected trees 35c each.

- ABUNDANCE.—Japanese. Early, bright cherry red with bloom; flesh yellow, sweet, tender, Large, very productive; tree excellent. vigorous.
- BURBANK. —A favorite Japanese Plum, ripening in August. Large, round, mottled red and yellow; productive and profitable. Tree hardy and vigorous.
- BRADSHAW.—Very large, oval; dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good. A valuable market variety. August-September.
- COLUMBIA.—Very large; round, dark red; rich vinous flavor; hangs on tree long time. October.
- DAMSON -Small, roundish oval; dark purple; favorite for preserves. September.
- PEACH.—Large, roundish; brownish coarse grained, but juicy, pleasant, spright-

ly flavor. Freestone. Ripens July. Ranks first in popularity.

YELLOW EGG. —A very large and beautiful egg-shaped plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Late October. Free grower, productive and hardy.



Peach Plum.

PEARS.

Pears thrive best on rich, heavy soils, clay or clay loam preferred. They are very profitable under favorable conditions and are being more and more extensively planted. The Rogue River Valley leads in pear acreage, but other districts are planting extensively as well. My stock of pears is exceptionally good, and grades are the very best. I have supplied many of the best Medford orchardists for a number of years past, and my trees have given general satisfaction everywhere.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$30 per hundred. Two-year selected trees 50c each.

ANJOU.—Large; yellow, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine grained, buttery, melting, excellent. October-December. Next to Bartlett the most profitable and extensively planted commercial variety.



Bartlett Pear.

BARTLETT.—Large; clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Heavy bearer; vigorous. Ripens August-September. Profitable, and the most extensively planted for home and market.

BOSC. -Handsome deep yellow, slightly russet; very highest quality, tender and aromatic. Tree rather weak grower.

CLAIRGEAU.—Large; deep yellow with blush russet specks. Flesh high quality, aromatic, juicy and pleasing. Tree inclined to be weak and poor grower.



A Large Planting of Our Trees.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.—Good for home orchards and close-by markets, but not a shipper like Bartlett and others. Large; resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Yellow, juicy and good.

COMICE.—Yellow, faintly blushed crimson; handsome, fine quality and good keeper but rather light bearer in some districts. A famous Medford variety.

SECKEL.—Small, dull yellow with russet and colored cheek; very juicy, rich and melting; high flavored and a favorite for home and close-by markets. Tree slow grower, but productive and profitable. September-October.

WINTER NELIS.—Medium size; dull russet, melting, juicy, aromatic, very highest quality. A favorite table fruit, but weak grower and does not bear regularly in some districts. December-January.



Hundred Acre Prune Orchard in Yamhill County.



Nursery Block of Italian Prune Trees. Photographed July 20, 1912.

PRUNES.

Are being very extensively planted. Price is very high for the choice Oregon prunes (Italians), and will probably continue so for a long time to come. There is no orchard more profitable in the long run than a good Italian prune planted properly on suitable soil. I supply many of the best Yamhill and Clarke County growers, and my trees can be relied upon absolutely. My cions are cut from a famous bearing orchard near Newberg and grafted upon seedling peach roots, which have proven the best stock for the Pacific Northwest for this class of fruit, as they come into earlier bearing and produce more abundantly than trees worked upon plum or any other stock. This is the experience of all the larger growers and all of them refuse to plant anything but peach worked trees. My stock this year is large and of exceptionally good quality.

One year, strong, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$20 per hundred. Heavy se-

lected trees, 35c each.

FRENCH or PETITE.—The well-known California favorite for drying. Medium to small, egg-shaped; violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich and sugary. Prolific, heavy bearer.

HUNGARIAN (**Grosse Prune**, **Pond's Seedling**).—Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities make it a profitable variety for home or distant markets.

ITALIAN (Fellemberg).—The famous Oregon prune of commerce. Planted more extensively in the Northwest than all other varieties combined. Large, oval shape, rich dark purple with whitish bloom. Flesh

solid, fine flavor; delicious either fresh or dried. Easy to handle; best for drying. Tree vigorous, productive and constant bearer. I make a specialty of these and have supplied hundreds of thousands of trees to the best Willamette Valley prune orchards, often selling to customers who bought their first trees from me twenty-five vears ago. Also being heavily planted in Southern Idaho and Utah for shipment green to Eastern markets. very firm it stands shipping



well and its color does not show bruises like other varieties, making it most profitable on this score also.

SILVER.—A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, with which it is almost identical. Bears heavily; large, handsome and is ranked as one of the best.

QUINCES.

Heavy branched trees 35c each; \$25 per hundred.

Extra large selected trees 50c each.

CHAMPION - The most popular variety. Large, roundish, with short neck; color light yellow. Good quality, very productive.

BOURGEAT.—A comparatively new variety of great size; rich golden color; extra good quality. A great keeper; tree vigorous and free from leaf blight.

ORANGE or APPLE.—Large, golden yellow; productive and profitable.



A Dwarf Fruit Tree.

DWARF FRUIT TREES.

Dwarf fruit trees have been used in Europe for generations and in Japan for centuries, but up to the last few years comparatively little attention has been given them in the United States, though their use is constantly growing, and will increase even more rapidly as their adaptability and advantages become better known.

Dwarf trees do not attain the size of standard stock, therefore are better suited for suburban plantings where space is limited; they can be planted closely, enabling the grower to have more of them, and consequently greater variety than when large standard trees are used.

The trees are easily taken care of, as their growth can be kept within reach, and pruning, spraying and picking can be done from the ground without using ladders. They come

into bearing in two or three years, while standards require double this time. Two-year trees in the nursery rows often bear appreciable quantities of fruit.

Commercial planters are beginning to use them extensively as "fillers" between rows of nut or fruit trees that do not come into early bearing.



Dwarf Apple in Nursery Row.

I supplied several thousand pear and apple for this purpose last year, and the demand is rapidly increasing, as the results so far appear very satisfactory.

I am now able to supply home grown dwarf apple and pear, one and two year stock, in our well known Coast varieties, and plums and prunes in one-year stock. I recommend planting of this dwarf stock on city lots where space is an object or by those who desire quick results.

DWARF APPLES.

Heavy two year branched trees, 50c each. Select one year, 35c each; \$20 per 100.

DELICIOUS.—Brilliant dark red, with yellow; large size and excellent quality. A market favorite.

GRAVENSTEIN.—Large, handsome, deep yellow, streaked and splashed with deep red.

Quality very best, fruit tender, crisp and pleasantly acid. Vigorous; constant bearer.

JONATHAN.—Beautiful red apple, highly flavored; excellent quality, rich, juicy and tender. One of the best apples.

ORTLEY.—A coming Hood River favorite. Pale yellow, of the Bellflower type, but less acid and a better apple.

RED ASTRACHAN.—A beautiful apple, general favorite. Yellow base, covered with red. Medium size, good quality.

RED JUNE.—Attractive little apple, nearly covered with brilliant red. Sub-acid, tender and very juicy.

SPITZENBERG.—Medium large, dark red, or faint striped dark red and pale yellow; firm, crisp and aromatic. Good keeper.

SWEET BOUGH.—Large, pale yellow apple; early, tender, sweet and very good for all purposes.

TETOFSKY.—Medium size, yellow, handsomely striped red with whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable. Russian variety, early, hardy and productive.

WINTER BANANA.—Large, clear pale yellow with delicate pink blush; very attractive. Brings best market price.

YEI LOW NEWTOWN.—Bright yellow with pink blush; richly flavored, firm, crisp and juicy; good quality and best of keepers. Hood River's most famous and profitable apple.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Very early, hardy Russian variety; best quality early apple; sub-acid, crisp and fragrant. Large, pale waxen, transparent yellow.

DWARF PEARS.

Heavy, two year, branched trees, 50c each. Select, one year, 35c each; \$25.00 per hundred.

ANJOU.—One of the best late fall pears; large, handsome, greenish yellow with dull red and russet. Excellent.



BARTLETT. —Rich golden yellow, often with blush. Ripens in August; highest quality, thin skinned, buttery and melting; very rich. Best dessert and canning pear known.

BOSC.-Handsome deep yellow, slightly russet; best dessert fruit, aromatic, tender, juicy and highest quality. Fall.

COMICE. -Yellow, faintly blushed crimson; fine quality, good keeper. Brings highest price of any market pear.

SECKEL. — Very small, yellowish brown pear of highest quality; tender, juicy, melting. Ripens September.

WINTER NELIS. -Small russet pear; not handsome, but most delicious when properly ripened. Should be picked just before frosts and packed away in dark cellar until ripe. Flesh fine grained, very spicy, melting and very rich.



Winter Nelis.

DWARF PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Select, one-year trees, 35c each. Two-year, 50c each.

PEACH PLUM.—The best plum; early, sub-acid, round, handsome dark red. Free-stoned, pleasant flavor. Very productive.

ITALIAN PRUNE. Large, fine, dark purple, oval fruit; rich and delicious. Ripens late: hardy, vigorous and productive.

HOME ORCHARD ASSORTMENT.

For many years customers have requested me to furnish assortments for home orchards. As a result of this experience I offer the following assortment of 35 trees, which will cover all family needs. Planted 25 feet apart each way they take one-half an acre of ground. If left to our selection, assorted varieties will be chosen to cover the entire season, or customer may select from varieties listed herein.

10 Apples, assorted 6 Cherries, assorted 6 Pears, assorted

4 Plums, assorted 4 Peaches, assorted 1 Apricot 1 Quince 1 Walnut 1 Chestnut

1 Almond

These 35 trees, in selected one-year stock, best sizes for planting, will be delivered, freight paid, to any railroad station or express office in Oregon or Washington for \$10.

SMALL FRUIT ASSORTMENT.

This assortment will supply the needs of the average family for table use and for canning.

12 Rhubarb

6 Lawton Blackberry

12 Champion Gooseberry

12 Red Raspberry

6 Mammoth Blackberry

12 Red Currants

6 Black Raspberry

6 Loganberry

The entire assortment in good, strong, one and two-year stock delivered at any railroad station or express office in Oregon or Washington for \$5.

Strawberry plants can be added at prices listed on page 22. For \$15 the two assortments will be sent, and I will add 6 fine, strong grape vines.

This is not cull or surplus stock offered cheap, but selected grades of standard commercial varieties.



English Walnuts on North Thirty-second, near Thurman.

NUT TREES

The Almond is a success in the Willamette Valley, but for commercial planting the higher and drier sections are preferable. Every home

orchard, however, should have them.

The following varieties can be supplied: PEERLESS, DRAKE'S SEEDLING, I. X. L., NE PLUS ULTRA and NONPAREIL.

One-year, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$20 per hundred. Extra large, select trees, 35c each.



Thousands of acres on the Pacific Coast are admirably adapted to chestnuts, which have proven very profitable wherever tried commercially. They are also fine as shade or avenue trees.

AMERICAN SWEET.—The fruit is very sweet and fine flavor, rather small, but prolific

and profitable; 35c and 50c.

Foliage and Flowers, Japan Chestnut.

ITALIAN or SPANISH.—Large good flavored nut; tree strong grower and productive; valuable for ornament and fruit. Strong trees, 35c and 50c; large specimens, \$1.

JAPANESE.—Dwarfish tree; bears young, often in nursery row. Nuts fair size, good quality. Very productive and profitable; also recommended for planting as small specimen tree on lawn, being shapely and handsome. Flowers in July are very attractive, followed by large clusters of prickly burrs. Grafted trees, 35c and 50c each.



Marron de Lyon.



MARRON DE LYON.—A grafted French variety that has fruited with us; one of the largest and best market kinds. Nut large, round, fine quality. Large grafted trees, \$1.50 each.

MARRON NOUZILLARD.—Another grafted French variety; very large, fine flavor, productive; generally two or three nuts in each burr. Tree very handsome. Large grafted trees, \$1.50 each.

FILBERTS.

The only nut that is indigenous to the North Pacific Coast. The filbert or common hazel grows everywhere. There are a number of young filbert orchards now bearing which promise very pofitable results. Filberts should be trained as trees, not as bushes, and all sprouts removed as they appear.

Select, 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 2 to 4 feet, 35c each. Transplanted, 2

to 3 feet, \$25 per 100. Imported Layers, \$15 per 100.

BARCELONA.—A magnificent variety of Spanish origin; nut large, round, first quality. Very productive; trained as a low standard tree, or as a bush.

DU CHILLY.— The largest filbert fruited on the Pacific Coast. Elongated oval, very broad; often more than an inch long by threequarters of an inch wide. Nuts uniformly large, well formed, full fleshed and sweet.



Barcelona Filberts.

BUTTERNUT (White Walnut).

A beautiful growing tree, with wide spreading head reddish dark foliage, very hardy. Nuts large, rough, hard shell, with sweet, rich, white kernels; oily but delicate flavor. Large trees, 50c and 75c each.





Yamhill County Walnut Grove,

WALNUT.

Walnuts are being planted in the Pacific Northwest by hundreds of acres. It has been fully proven that we can grow walnuts superior in flavor to all other sections, without exception. This applies to the hardy, late-blooming French varieties—nuts which have always commanded the highest prices in the markets of the world.

No nut yields larger or more profitable returns than the walnut; the tree is practically free from all insect pests, and when once established requires little care so far as pruning and spraying are concerned. While it usually takes eight to ten years to come into bearing, they are long lived, and a good orchard can be classed as a solid, long-time, dividend-paying investment.

The usual practice at this time is to plant walnut trees 50 feet apart, only 18 to the acre, and use a filler of some other fruit tree, with the idea of getting fruit from these for a number of years and then taking them out when the walnuts come into bearing and require all the ground. Any fruit that comes into quick bearing can be used as fillers. In my hundred-acre walnut grove in Yamhill County I used Bartlett and Anjou pears as fillers, these being profitable fruits in that section.

My grafted trees are on California black walnut roots, the cions are from selected trees that are annual bearers of large, fine, true to type nuts.

Grafted trees commence to bear earlier than seedling trees, and the product is more uniform in size, but their cost and scarcity discriminate against them, especially in extensive plantings.

One-year, second generation seedlings, \$20 per hundred.

Same stock transplanted, two to four years old: 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; 4 to 5 feet, 60c each; 5 feet up, 75c each.

Grafted trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each.

MAYETTE.—The nut imported from France as the true Grenoble, one of the finest dessert and market nuts known; large and even in size, well shaped, with light colored, medium thin but tightly closed shell; kernel is full fleshed, sweet and delicious, with no excess of oil, hence easy to digest, nutritious and never grows rancid. Very hardy; blooms late in spring after danger of frost is over.

FRANQUETTE.—Equally good as Mayette, blooming late, after danger of spring frosts is past; perfectly hardy and an abundant bearer. Nut is quite large, elongated oval shape, very handsome, with heavy, well-sealed shell. Kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich. Very desirable as a

market variety.

WALNUT (Black).

AMERICAN BLACK.—A very large, spreading tree, with pinnate foliage. Well known and valuable both for its nuts and timber. Large trees, 50c and 75c each.



A Money-Making Proposition.

SMALL FRUIT

Nothing in fruit growing at the present time is attracting more attention than berry growing. Under suitable conditions as to soil, proximity to market or shipping point there is nothing more profitable. Our local markets, even in small towns, are never overstocked and will take everything offered at remunerative prices.

With canneries continually calling for larger quantities and the unlimited market for first-class canned berries, no one need hesitate about planting small fruits.

As fillers for commercial orchards they are being planted, as returns are quick and sure, and they come out about the time the orchards come into bearing. Gooseberries probably are the most satisfactory and profitable of all small fruits for planting between orchard rows, as they are easily cared for—don't require a large force during picking season and always bring satisfactory prices.

Low prices can be made on all small fruits when wanted in large quantities for commercial plantings. Write for special prices on your list of wants.

BLACKBERRIES.

NEW MAMMOTH.—No longer a novelty, but a proven success; the best family and market variety known. Strong grower of trailing habit, enormously productive; very early, bringing highest prices; fruit enormous, core soft and small, seeds small, soft; flavor unsurpassed. Heavy plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per hundred.



Mammoth Blackberries.

HIMALAYA GIANT .- A strong, rampant, trailing plant: very productive. Hardy, and thrives even under severe conditions. Fruit large, handsome and fine quality. Strong plants 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per hundred.

LAWTON. -The favorite market variety; large, good quality, uniform, hangs long on vine when ripe, productive and Dozen, 75c; per profitable. 100, \$6.

EVERGREEN.—An Oregon introduction, with beautiful cut-leaf foliage, which it retains during winter. Berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; bears from July to November, making it one of the best for family use. Fine for covering fences. Dozen, \$1; per hundred, \$7.50.

LOGANBERRY.

Now well known everywhere as a standard fruit for home and market garden. It is being more extensively planted than any other small fruit. A strong, trailing grower; fruit large, with shape of the blackberry, the color of the raspberry and the flavor a combination of both. Strong tip plants, dozen \$1. Tip plants in February, \$5 per hundred; \$35 per thousand.

PHENOMENAL BERRY.

Originated by Luther Burbank; a cross between red raspberry and dewberry. Called an improved form of Loganberry; larger, more productive and sweeter, but soft and not good for shipping. Dozen, \$1.50.

RASPBERRIES.

Strong, heavy plants, 75c dozen; \$6 per hundred.

CUMBERLAND (Black). -Very large, firm, high quality, hardy and the best mid-season market varieties, giving the utmost of satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

GREGG (Black). -Best late blackcap, market favorite. Canes strong, productive; berries large, covered

with bloom; firm, meaty and fine flavor.

CUTHBERT, or QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—A remarkably strong hardy, red variety. Berries large conical, rich crimson. sweet, rich and delicious.

MARLBORO. -Fruit of large size, bright scarlet, excellent flavor. Good shipper, heavy canes, early

and hardy. GOLDEN QUEEN.-A handsome



Gregg Raspberry.

yellow fruited raspberry; the best of its class; excellent quality, productive, hardy.

I can also supply other varieties, such as KANSAS, SOUHEGAN, RED ANTWERP, etc.

GOOSEBERRIES.

OREGON CHAMPION.—An Oregon production, the only variety entirely free from mildew in our climate. Fruit large, light green, round; fine flavored and very acid; plant strong grower and very productive. The best variety for table or canning. They are being extensively planted, as they have proven one of the most satisfactory and profitable fruits to put in. Heavy, strong-rooted plants, \$1 per dozen; \$6 per hundred; \$50 per thousand.



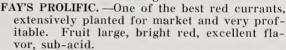
Perfection.

CURRANTS.

Another fruit whose supply does not meet the demand. Market for them has been so good for years past that they have never been seen for sale on hucksters' wagons in order to dispose of the surplus. A profitable and sure crop under ordinary good care and attention.

Strong plants \$1 per dozen; \$6 per hundred.

BLACK NAPLES. -Very large, bunches medium large.



PERFECTION.—Originated by Chas. G. Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y. Has been tried everywhere

and proven the best current known for home or market. Beautiful bright red, largest size, fine bunches on long stems, permitting easy picking without crushing. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and

few seeds. Very productive, vigorous and hardy. My plants are genuine and each carries the originator's label. Heavy two-year plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

WHITE GRAPE. -Very large, yellowish-white, productive; less acid than most, excellent for table. I can also supply RED CROSS, LONDON MAR-

KET, NORTH STAR, POMONA, RED DUTCH, and other varieties.



GRAPES.

Strong two-year plants, 15c each; \$1.50 dozen; \$8 per hundred. CONCORD.—The most extensively planted grape in America. Bunch and berries large, black, fair quality, good keeper. Vine hardy, healthy and productive.



DELAWARE. -Bunches small, compact; berries rather small, round, thin skin, light red; fleshy juicy, sweet, good.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Bunch large; fruit large, round, black, with heavy

bloom. Best early variety, hardy and productive.

NIAGARA. -Very hardy, strong grower; bunches large, compact. Berries large, round, light greenish white, semi-transparent. Skin tough,

does not crack, quality good, melting and sweet.

WORDEN. -An improved Concord, and next to it in popularity. Earlier, better quality and larger than Concord, equally hardy and healthy, but not as good a shipper. Really our best black grape for home use and near-by markets. These varieties have been found best for Western Oregon and Washington. I can supply FLAME TOKAY, MALAGA, MUSCAT and ROSE OF PERU in quantities at low rates to the planters in the drier sections east and south, where the European varieties are successfully raised.



STRAWBERRIES.

Selected plants, 60c per hundred; \$4 thousand. Carefully packed for Very low prices in shipment. large quantities for extensive plantings.

GOLD DOLLAR. - Earliest market berry; good, medium size, dark red all through; good flavor, rather tart; fine for canning or table. Productive and profitable variety.

HOOD RIVER or CLARK'S SEED-LING. — A wonderful shipping berry; firm, fine quality, dark red all through.

MAGOON.-Originated near Portland by Mr. Magoon; the best berry for Western Oregon and Washington. Large, fine, dark crimson; fine

quality, hardy, healthy and productive.

OREGON. -Comparatively new variety; highly recommended, with many good qualities; is superseding Marshall and ranks next to the popular Magoon as a market berry and by many claimed to be even more profitable. Under favorable circumstances it bears a second crop in the fall, making it a valuable variety for home planting.

GARDEN ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.—Strong plants, dozen 25c; hundred \$1; thousand \$8. HORSE RADISH.— Something you should have. Dozen 25c; hundred \$1. RHUBARB or PIEPLANT. -This should be in every garden and on every city lot. Strong two-year roots, 75c per dozen; \$5 per hundred.





Colorado (Concoloe) Fir and Norway Spruce. Nursery View.

CONIFERS-EVERGREENS

The Pacific Coast is rich in its Conifers. Probably no section is more favored in regard to the size, variety and quality of its evergreen trees. Climatic conditions are responsible for this; therefore, it is no wonder that varieties brought from other localities likewise flourish.

Transplanting of evergreen is necessary as long as they remain in the nursery in order to promote the growth of fibrous roots; and no stock sent out has rested more than two years in one place. This frequent transplanting is expensive and figures in the cost of large-sized trees, but it insures success of stock growing after being planted in its permanent location.

Evergreens are always dug with a ball of earth, and securely wrapped in burlap. Previous to final planting, this ball of earth should be thoroughly soaked before the burlap is removed. Many prefer planting without removing the burlap, to lessen danger of breaking the small fibrous roots; simply loosening the strings and cutting away top portion of burlap after the plant is placed in the hole dug to receive it.

ARBOR VITAE (Thuya).

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE (*Thuya Pyramidalis*).—A most valuable upright evergreen of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Naturally pyramidal growth, rapid grower and hardy. Fine specimens, 1 to 2 feet, 75c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE (*Thuya Orientalis Elegantissima*).— A low, compact shrub in which the foliage assumes a beautiful gold-yellow color at the beginning of the growing season; 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

GLOBE ARBOR VITAE (T. Occidentalis Globosa).—A low, compact, symmetrical globe form, bright green foliage. A formal and noteworthy variety; \$1 and \$1.50 each.

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE (T. Occidentalis Wareana).—A dense, shapely, hardy variety, one of the best general purposes. Compact specimens, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE (*T. O. Hoveyi*).—Dwarf, compact little evergreen, with beautiful light golden green foliage, very attractive for general planting. Fine, compact specimens, \$1 and \$1.50.

CRYPTOMERIA.

CRYPTOMERIA ELEGANS.—A beautiful evergreen with delicate green foliage and graceful habit. The color changes to a reddish-brown in winter. A very satisfactory evergreen for this latitude. \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.



Arbor Vitae, Eleventh and Schuyler.

CEDAR (Cedrus).

MT. ATLAS CEDAR (*C. Atlantica*).—Of vigorous growth, pyramidal form; dense, light silvery foliage, very thick on upper side of the branches. Hardy and valuable. One of the finest evergreens; \$1, \$1.50 and \$2; extra specimens, \$3 to \$5.

BLUE ATLANTIC CEDAR (C. A. Var. Glauca).—One of the most beautiful evergreens yet sent out. Upright grower, but low-branched and of compact habit, with solid foliage entirely covering the branches. Leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint, equal to the finest of the glaucous Colorado Blue Spruces. A great acquisition to the list of choice conifers. Very rare. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2; specimens \$5 to \$10.

HIMALAYA, or INDIAN CEDAR (C. Deodora). — Of vigorous

growth, pyramidal form; graceful foliage of a light silvery or glaucous green. One of the most beautiful of evergreens; suitable for specimens in any lawn or grounds. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2; extra specimens, prices on application.

BLUE HIMALAYA CEDAR (C. D. Var. Glauca).—A fine novelty, beautiful foliage and habit of the species, but leaves of this variety are richly tinted with bluish-white. \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.

WEEPING HIMALAYA CEDAR (C. D. Pendula).—A rare and beautiful weeping form of this handsome tree, color almost golden. A magnificent ornamental tree for the lawn. Compact specimens, 2 feet, \$2.

CEDAR OF LEBANON (C. Libani).—Vigorous, spreading branches with large, dark green foliage. Very choice and rare. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.



JAPAN CYPRESS (Retinospora).

A beautiful and varied group, of Japanese origin, among the most valuable for park and lawn planting; hardy and thriving under nearly all conditions. Some of the smaller sizes are very satisfactory for use in jardinieres or tubs.

THREAD-BRANCHED JAPAN CYPRESS (R. Filifera).—Perfectly upright leader and main branches quite horizontal, yet the slender, smaller branches are of a peculiarly graceful and weeping habit, giving a very choice effect to the whole. Foliage of a pleasing, light green shade. One of the showiest of hardy evergreens. Large, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.



Lawson's Cypress, City Park.

GOLD THREAD-BRANCHED JAPAN CYPRESS (R. F. Aurea).—This promises to be one

of the handsomest of the family, very graceful and with branches of a beautiful golden color. A great acquisition. Large, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA.—A tall-growing variety with spreading, graceful foliage of bright green, glaucous beneath; valuable. The miniature trees of Japan, produced by clipping and contorting, are largely of this species. This evergreen should be first choice where only one specimen tree is needed in small grounds. Shapely specimens, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50; a few large specimens, \$4 to \$8 each,



RETINOSPORA OBTUSA (*Var. Aurea*). — Of lower growth, and foliage decidedly golden; rare. \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA.—Fine, feathery green, foliage pendulous and good form. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA AUREA.
—Fine, feathery, golden foliage, pendulous and good color. \$1.50.

Erect Lawson Cypress. \$2 and \$2.50.

PLUMED RETINOSPORA (R. Plumosa).—One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate, glaucous foliage. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

GOLDEN PLUMED RETINOSPORA (R. P. Aurea).—A beautiful and valuable variety. Its shoots are goldentinted through the year, and brighter in the winter. It is unsurpassed for massing. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

JAPAN RETINOSPORA (R. Squarrosa Veitchi).—A most distinct and valuable sort. Foliage of compact, tufted character; color steel-gray. Grows quite large, but in common with all Retinosporas bears shearing in almost any size or form. Small specimen in tub (third from left) shown on page 33, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.50.



Retinospora Obtusa.



Chile Pine, Shaver and Kirby.

CHILI PINE (Araucaria).

CHILI PINE, MONKEY PUZZLE (A.Imbricata).

—A distinct and remarkable tree, strangely imposing as an isolated specimen and extremely impressive and effective when planted in avenues. Leaves broadly lanceolate, rigid and bristling, bright shining green, densely covering branches. I have a particularly fine lot of this favorite and will give exceptionally good values. \$1, \$1.50, \$2; large specimens, \$3 to \$5.

CYPRESS or PORT ORFORD CEDAR (Cupressus).

LAWSON'S CYPRESS (Cupressus. (Chamaecyparis) Lawsoniana).—A handsome tree of graceful habit; delicate, feathery, bluishgreen foliage. A native of the coast region of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Fine specimens, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

ERECT LAWSON'S CYPRESS (C. Var. Erecta Viridis).—A fine, upright grower. Soft green and stately. One of our best native cedars, attractive in every planting or yard, be it large or small. Fine, shapely trees,

\$1, \$1.50 and \$2.50. Can also furnish other named varieties of Lawson Cypress, like Westermanni, Triomphe de Boskoop, Silver Queen, —a fine glaucous blue—and selected seedlings, at same prices, according to size.

FIR (Abies). See also Picea and Spruce.

BALSAM FIR (A. Balsamea).—A slender tree, rapid grower, extremely hardy; foliage dark green above, under side silvery. Good specimens, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

OLORADO FIR (A. Concolor).—
One of the choicest evergreens, of distinct habit and color, which is a silvery green and attractive; rare. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.50. See Nursery View page 23.

NORDMANN'S FIR (A. Nordmanniana).—A rare and noble tree, with leaves of a dark green color, maintained throughout the year. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

SPANISH FIR (Abies Pinsapo).—A medium sized, tapering tree from the mountains of Central and Southern Spain. One of the most ornamental of European Firs. \$1 and \$1.50.

JUNIPER (Juniperus).
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. — Our common Juniper; light, glaucous foliage. 75c and \$1.



Spanish Fir, Commercial and Beech.



Fine Specimens English Laurel and Cedrus Deodara, East Twenty-fourth, Tillamook.

IRISH JUNIPER (J. Hibernica).—Of dense, pillar-like growth. Glaucous, green foliage. 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

GOLDEN JAPAN JUNIPER (J. Aurea).—A splendid dwarf, golden form. Always bright and a feature in any planting. Quite distinct and valuable. \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.

RED CEDAR (J. Virginiana).—Medium growth, tapering form, bright, rich green foliage. Useful for ornamental planting. 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

PINE (Pinus).

AUSTRIAN BLACK PINE (P. Austriaca Nigra).—A remarkably robust, hardy tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; highly ornamental. Valuable for this country; growth rapid. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

WHITE PINE (P. Strobus).—The most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage light, delicate, silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest soils. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

REDWOOD (Wellingtonia

Sequoia).

BIG TREE, MAMMOTH TREE (W. Gigantea).—The largest and oldest of all trees. Native of the Sierra Nevada range of California. Foliage green or bluishgreen, completely clothing the branchlets. This is the hardiest species and the one most often seen in cultivation. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.50.



Irish Juniper, Eleventh and Wasco.



Norway Spruce.

SPRUCE (Picea).

NORWAY SPRUCE (P. Excesla.—
The most generally used of evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. (See Hedges, page 69.) It makes a tall tree and as an individual tree with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground. 50c and \$1; specimens, \$2 and \$3.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (P. Pungens).—Few trees are as much sought for as this. Large quantities are sold, but the really

silver-blue varieties are not plentiful. The tree forms a dense pyramidal specimen, with stiff, pungent foliage and clusters of cones. Hardy. No evergreen tree can excel it, as it has the advantage of growing vigorously where many evergreens fail; withstands the coldest seasons, and in appearance surpasses any of the taller coniferous trees, with the possible exception of Abies Concolor. I grow an enormous stock of this spruce, my trees being grafted from the finest colored specimens in the country, and I can offer it in many sizes from one foot up. Prices of highly-colored trees, 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50; specimens, \$5 to \$10.

ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE (P. Engelmanni).—A tall tree with slender spreading branches, very ornamental and hardy. Fine specimens, 2 to 3 feet, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

THUYA.

JAPANESE THUYA (Thuyopsis Dolobrata).—A beautiful Japanese conifer, with dense spreading branches, pyramidal outline; bright green foliage, lighter underneath. Fine, shapely specimens, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

UMBRELLA PINE (Sciadopitys).

UMBRELLA PINE (S. Verticillata).—
A remarkable and beautiful Japanese tree with compact, ascending branches, forming a narrow, pyramidal head, or in age the branches spreading or pendulous. Foliage in whorls of



Colorado Blue Spruce, Twentieth, near Myrtle.

fifteen to thirty stiff, broad needles of a lustrous deep green color; three to five inches long. A gem for any garden. \$2 and \$2.50.





Cryptomeria Elegans. A Beautiful Border in Washington Park.



Golden Irish Yew, East Eleventh and Hancock.

YEW (Taxus).

ENGLISH YEW (T. Baccata).—Large bush form, having numerous branches, slightly spreading, covered with fine, dark green foliage. Makes a handsome tree for landscape planting, and owing to the depth of color is very useful for contrasting with other sorts. 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

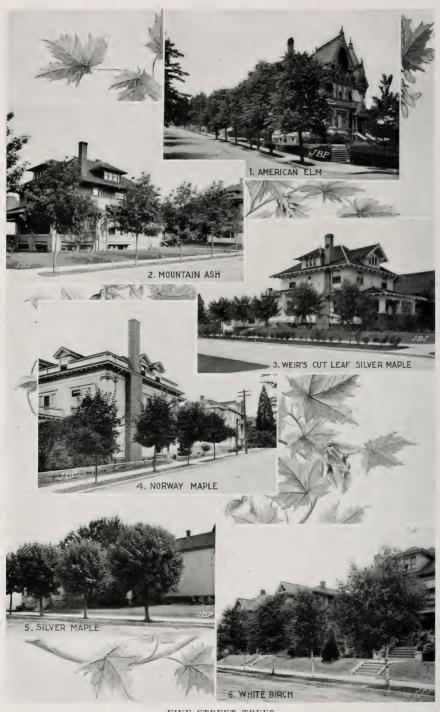
IRISH YEW. FASTIGIATA (T. Hibernica).— Remarkably upright in form, very distinct; foliage is of the deepest green, very compact habit. \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.

GOLDEN IRISH YEW (T. H. Var. Aurea). — Leaves are green in the center and margined with yellow. \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.

HEMLOCK (Tsuga). Tsuga Sieboldi. - A fine compact feathery Japanese variety, \$1 and \$1.50.



Conifers Balled, Ready for Moving.



FINE STREET TREES.

- Park Avenue and Ford.
 Nineteenth and Weidler.
 East Sixteenth and Wasco.

- 4. Park Avenue and St. Clair.
 5. East Eighth and Weidler.
 6. East Seventh and Broadway.



Entrance to Washington (City) Park, Portland. Copper Beech in Foreground, California Redwood Against House.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

As ornamental subjects, trees take first place, as they are permanent, easy to cultivate and care for and cost far less than shrubbery or plants in the long run. In all landscaping, the trees are, after the surface of the ground, the most permanent and important element, furnishing masses of foliage which frame and divide and partly constitute the views and landscape pictures, affording shade and shelter, varying the sky-line, screening or blocking out unsightly objects and enhancing the beauty of buildings.

Mere architecture, however imposing, will not make a city street attractive unless softened by the foliage and branches of trees. They shelter the home from excessive heat and dust, add charm to the finest buildings and hide the untidy and unsightly places. There is nothing that adorns city streets more than fine shade trees, especially when planted in long lines of the same variety. The effect is much better when only one kind of a tree is planted on the same street, or, at least, on the same block.

Get your neighbors to co-operate, agree upon some suitable tree, then plant trees of uniform size at equal distances apart on the whole block, and you will enhance the value of your property and have a street that lends contentment and refinement to every home.

The following list of deciduous trees (those that lose their leaves in autumn) embraces a selection for all purposes. For street planting, the Norway Maple probably leads in general suitability, with several other

varieties of Maples, Elms, Birches, Horse Chestnuts, Tulips, Mountain Ash and others, all favorites; while for lawn and park planting this varied list covers trees of every characteristic in outline and habit, color of

foliage and floral diversity.

These trees have been grown from seedlings in my nurseries, have been transplanted each a number of times, according to size, will transplant readily and take vigorous hold and grow well when moved to permanent locations. Prices are for different sized trees, and in all cases good value will be given, according to price charged. Ten per cent discount on orders of 12 trees or more of one variety and size. Special prices made on lots of 100 up.

ASH (Fraxinus).

AMERICAN WHITE (Fraxinus Americana).—A rapid growing, medium sized tree; fine proportions and long lived; suitable for streets or lawns; 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 12 feet, specimens, \$1.50.

BEECH (Fagus).

EUROPEAN (Fagus Sylvatica).—A large and beautiful tree with ovate or elliptic dark green and glossy leaves. Price 50c, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

CUT LEAF BEECH (Fern Leaf, Fagus Sylvatica Asplenifolia).

—Leaves deeply divided, cut almost into the midrib in numerous narrow segments. A graceful variety, forming a dense, low growing tree. Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

COPPER or PURPLE LEAF BEECH (Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea)

—A strong and vigorous tree of elegant habit, with most beautiful foliage, changing from dark purple in early spring to red,

and then to a purplish green. A graceful and handsome specimen tree. Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

WEEPING COPPER BEECH (Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea Pendula).—A weeping form of Beech, likewise striking, distinct and handsome. A

few fine specimen trees, \$3 to \$5 each.

BIRCH.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH (Betula Alba).—Handsome, rather slender tree; silver-white bark, branches spray-like.



Copper Beech. Entrance City Park.

Rapid grower; very effective for lawn or curb; 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH (B. Alba Lacinita Pendula).—Bark and branches silvery-white; graceful, slender, drooping branches and finely cut leaves. Beautiful and effective for all purposes. Large trees, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 each.

PAPER or CANOE BIRCH (B. Pa-pyrifera).—A beautiful, hardy tree with pendulous branches and creamy white papery bark; dark green foliage; very ornamental. \$1.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch.



PURPLE LEAVED BIRCH (B. Purpurea.).—Light colored bark; foliage beautiful shade of purple when young, changing to green in mid-season. Very distinct for lawn or specimen planting. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

CATALPA (Indian Bean).

CHINESE (Catalpa Bungei).—A dwarf variety, native China: branching to the ground with-When out stem. topgrafted at about 6 feet from ground on strong stems of other Catalpas forms a fine head, covered with a dense mass of large heart-shaped, light green leaves. Extensively used in formal and semi-



Catalpa Bungei, East Sixteenth and Halsey.

formal gardens, as it has the outlines of the popular standard Bay trees, and, being hardy, is better adapted for permanent gardens. It is also being planted as a street tree. Bears panicles of white flowers, but is a shy bloomer. Good specimens \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.

JAPANESE (C. Kaempferi).—Rapid grower, with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers fragrant, cream-colored with yellow and purple spots.

Trees 8 feet, \$1 each.

CATALPA (C. Syringaefolia).—A showy, rapid growing, spreading, irregular tree, with pyramidal clusters a foot long of white and purple fragrant flowers. Blooms in latter part of July, when few trees are in bloom, hence desirable. Trees 8 feet, \$1.

WESTERN CATALPA (C. Speciosa).—A medium sized tree; very hardy. Foliage is large, oval, light green in color. Flowers white with yellow spots, borne in large panicles in July, when few trees are in bloom.



Evergreen Trees and Plants in Tubs. A Fine Lot Constantly on Hand.

Forms a round, compact head, not too high, making it especially suitable for curb planting. A handsome and valuable tree, worthy of general planting for all purposes. 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; large specimens, \$1.50.

CHESTNUTS. -See Nut Trees and Horse Chestnuts

FLOWERING CHERRY (Cerasus).

I have a fine collection of imported Japanese single and double-flowering cherries in stock, also a few weeping varieties. Japanese names are impossible; can supply them by color and description. Large trees, with flower buds, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. A few large specimens \$4 and \$5.

EUROPEAN DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY (Cerasus Avium Alba Flora Plena).-Covered in May with very double white blossoms resembling small roses. A fine round-headed dwarf tree. valuable in any situation. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

JAPANESE DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING CHERRY (C. Japonica Rosea Flora Plena). -Upright, good growing tree; one of the best of double-flowering cherries. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

Western Catalpa, Williams and Stanton.



FLOWERING CRAB APPLE (Malus).

Handsome, small trees that thrive in almost all soils. They are covered in early spring with very fragrant, showy, yet dainty flowers. No call of early spring is more enticing than the beauty and perfume of the flowering crabs. Beautiful from the first glimpse of color until the petals fall. small tree should have a place on every lawn; their beauty and value seem to have been overlooked and not appreciated fully, but as they become better known they will be found in all collections. Strong trees, 5 to 6 feet, with flower buds, \$1 each.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (M. Angustifolia).—Bears masses of double rose-

like flowers of delicate pink color and delightful fragrance. Blooms when quite young.

FLOWERING CRAB (M. Floribunda).—Single flowers; buds carmine and white when open. Full of small red fruit in autumn.

PARKMAN'S FLOWERING CRAB (M. Hakeana).—Beautiful semi-double rose-colored flowers; very attractive.

DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (M. Floribunda Scheideckeri). — Double flowers, bright rose color, lasting and good substance. Fine for cut flowers.



Oregon Maples Bordering Street in Eugene.

WILD CRAB APPLE (M. Coronaria).—A well-known native of the eastern part of the United States. A small tree with spiny, spreading branches, with an abundance of pink or rose-colored fragrant flowers in fine clusters in the spring. Fruit waxy greenish-yellow; often used for preserves.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

OREGON DOGWOOD (C. Nuttalli).—This is the Dogwood of our Pacific Northwest woods—the handsomest of our deciduous trees. Its immense white flowers open in April, and it often flowers again in September, when the white flowers, red fruits and gorgeous foliage intermingle, producing a beautiful effect. The grayish, splotchy bark makes it an ornament to the winter landscape. Should be in every collection. See shrubs for small varieties. Strong trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

RED FLOWERED DOGWOOD (Cornus Florida Rubra).—Very handsome in flower and foliage, the leaves turning magnificent crimson in autumn. Flowers of a bright, rosy-red color, shading to a lighter hue toward edge of petals. A small, choice ornamental tree. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (C. Florida).—Very beautiful and ornamental. Native of Eastern states, bearing white flowers in spring before the leaves appear. 75c and \$1 each.

ELM (Ulmus).

One of the best known and favorite shade trees, closely associated with American historical events, as well as with home or childhood recollections of the greater part of us. It thrives equally well everywhere, in cool, shady parks or in crowded and smoky city streets. The magnificent elms in this city on Sixth street from Yamhill south and

elsewhere, prove its suitability for city planting in the Northwest. Trees 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 10 to 12 feet \$1.50; a few specimens 15 feet up at \$3.50 to \$5.00 each.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM (Ulmus Americana).—Lofty and spreading, with



American Elms, Glisan Street.

drooping branchlets. The favorite and best known elm.

cork elm (*U. Alatus*).—A medium sized tree with corky branches. Leaves ovate, coarsely serrate, dark green at maturity, turning yellow in autumn. An attractive tree with a narrow, round-topped crown.

ENGLISH ELM (U. Campestris).—
More erect in growth than the American elm, compact, with smaller foliage and twiggy trunk and branches. A hardy, valuable tree.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM (Ulmus Campestris Camperdowni Pendula).—A remarkably picturesque weeping tree, which extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor, its outer branches touching the ground. There is no other weeping tree quite like it. It does not grow over 15 feet high, while it will spread or cover 40 feet or more. Strong heads, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

EMPRESS TREE (Paulonia Imperialis).

A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan of extremely rapid growth and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are 12 to 18 inches in diameter. Its flowers are blue, trumpet-shaped and borne in great panicles in May. Few trees are more noticeable than this. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.



Camperdown Weeping Elms, North Nineteenth, near Irving.

HAWTHORN (Crataegus).

These small trees are hardy and very ornamental, showy in both flowers and fruit, and are used very effectively for curb, lawn or massed landscape or combination planting.

CARRIER'S WHITE THORN (C. Azarolus Carrieri).—A comparatively new variety introduced by this nursery several years ago. It does exceptionally well here and is the best of the Hawthorns. Tree upright and vigorous, with light yellowish bark, deep green foliage that remains late. Flowers are large and white: fruit scarlet, size of cherries, abundant; they hang on the tree well through the winter, making it very attractive. See illustration taken in nursery.



Carrier's White Hawthorn.

Trees 5 to 6 feet, \$1; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 10 feet up, \$2.

COMMON HAWTHORN or QUICK (Crataegus Oxyacantha).—The well-known Hawthorn with glossy foliage and pure white flowers, exten-



Scarlet Hawthorn. Flanders, near Twenty-third.

sively used in England as a hedge. It does equally well here, as shown by illustration on page 67. Sturdy trees, 4 to 5 feet, 50c. See also Hedge Plants, page 70.

DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN (C. Oxyacan-tha Coccinea Flora Plena).—Paul's Thorn, a tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers bright scarlet, large, full and very double, in heavy clusters on long sprays. A charming variety; best of the scarlets. Strong trees, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN (C. O. Alba Plena).—A small tree with fine foliage and double white flowers; makes a fine contrast

with the Double Scarlet Hawthorn. Strong trees, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

HERCULES CLUB (Aralia Spinosa).

Also known as Devil's Stick, due to its stout, prickly branches. Valuable for making fine semi-tropical effects, as it is a low-growing tree, or high shrub, with compound

leaves two to four feet long—with quantities of creamy white flowers borne in large panicles, followed by purple berries. Good trees, 3 sizes; 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

HORSE CHESTNUT (Aesculus).

These vigorous, hardy, symmetrical trees are among the best for street and lawn planting, adapting themselves to all conditions, flowering freely in early May and carrying rich, deep green foliage throughout the season.

EUROPEAN or WHITE FLOWERING HORSE CHEST-NUT (Aesculus Hippocastanum).—Our well-known white variety, of large growth in deep soils. Flowers white, tinged with red, in loose panicles 8 to 12



Horse Chestnut.

inches long. The burrs, half-opened and showing the large seeds, are very attractive in the fall. Heavy trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25; 12 feet, \$1.50.

RED FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT (A. H. Rubicunda Briotti).—My trees are all grafted the true Briotti strain, far superior to the common seedlings generally offered. A very ornamental tree; leaves are deeper green than the White, blooms a little later. Flowers showy red, in short, heavy panicles. A valuable variety, though rather scarce. 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25; a few specimens, 15 feet up, recently transplanted, \$5 each.



View Japan Maples and English Privet.

LABURNUM or GOLDEN CHAIN (Cytisus).

GOLDEN CHAIN (C. Vulgare).— A small tree with erect or ascending branches, forming a narrow head. Flowers vellow, in long, silky, drooping racemes. Very few, indeed, of the flowering trees can surpass this Laburnum when, in early spring, it is a mass of graceful, pendant blossoms. Fine trees, 3 sizes; 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

LARCH (Larix).

EUROPEAN LARCH (L. Europaea).—A deciduous conifer, similar to the well known American Tamarack. A tall, conical tree, very graceful in park and landscape; remarkable for its soft, lightgreen foliage, which expands with the first warm days of early spring; fades in autumn with beautiful vellow shades. Can be highly recommended for general planting, being hardy, with handsome form, foliage and cones. As they start very early in spring, they should be transplanted in fall or very early in spring. Fine and sturdy trees, 4 feet, 75c; 5 to 7 feet. \$1.50 each.

LINDEN or LIME (Tilia).

EUROPEAN LINDEN (T. Platyphyllos).—A large and stately tree,



European Larch, 858 Melinda Avenue.

with handsome pyramidal crown; or, in age, round-topped and massive. Leaves heart-shaped, relatively large; dark green, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers large, yellowish-white, fragrant. 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.



Correct Planting. Masses of Shrubs on Border Leaving Open Lawn, East Sixteenth and Halsey.

SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN (T. Argentea).—A large-sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth and useful for street and ornamental planting. The leaves are green above and silver beneath and hold their color late in the fall. Large trees, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

LOCUST (Robinia).

BLACK LOCUST (Robinia Pseudacacia).—A large, irregular-shaped tree with small, compound, bright green leaves. Flowers white, very fragrant, in drooping racemes in May. Three sizes, 50c, 75c and \$1 each.

HONEY LOCUST (Gleditschia Triacanthos).—A large, spiny tree, with spreading branches forming a broad top. Leaves dark and glossy, fading to yellow in autumn. Long, dark brown pods filled with seeds and sweetish pulp in autumn. Nice trees, 75c and \$1 each.

MAIDENHAIR TREE (Ginkgo).

GINKGO BILOBA (Salisburia Adiantifolia).—Different from other trees; a broad-leaved, deciduous conifer, the only representative of its genus. Foliage spray thick and glossy, resembling the fern, for which it is named. It is largely used abroad for street planting and as an individual specimen on small grounds; it is always handsome. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

MAGNOLIA.

In many respects the Magnolias have no rivals among flowering trees. They are characterized by a wealth of large, showy flowers, many of them blossoming early in the spring before the leaves appear others when the foliage is fully formed. Hardy and durable, thriving best in rich, loamy soil. They are the very choicest subjects for lawn planting, where they may be planted effectively on the borders of lawns with an evergreen in the background to heighten the contrast.



CHINESE WHITE or YULAN (M. Conspicua).—Makes a low, round tree, covered in April with masses of large, snow-white, lily-like flowers. Flowers before the leaves appear. A beautiful object; one of the best. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2; large specimens, with flower buds, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each.

CUCUMBER TREE (M. Acuminata).—One of the largest Magnolias, of rapid growth, forming a pyramidal tree of much beauty; flowers yellowish-white, expanding in latter May. Good, strong trees, \$1 each.

PINK MAGNOLIA (M. Soulangeana).—Probably the most popular of the class, hardy and a vigorous grower, blooming profusely even when quite young. Flowers in early spring are large, pink on the outside and white inside; leaves obovate, appearing after the flowers have fallen. It can be grown as a small tree or as a large shrub—as a single specimen or in masses. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each; a few large specimens, with flower buds, \$3.50 and \$5 each.

PURPLE MAGNOLIA (Magnolia Obovata).—A late bloomer; holds its large purplish flowers persistently. A useful variety. Good specimens, \$1. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

STARRY MAGNOLIA (M. Stellata, or Halleana).—A charming dwarf variety that should be in every collection. Especially fine where grounds are small. Early, abundant bloomer, with rather small, white or rosy flush flowers; petals long and narrow. Fragrance is very delicate. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (Grandiflora).—See Evergreens, page 48.



Tasteful Planting, North Eighth and Yakima Avenue, Tacoma.

MAPLES (Acer).

The Maples are unquestionably among the best and most satisfactory shade trees we have. They afford great variety and range of size, form, density, foliage and color, making it possible, by judicious selection, to use them in almost any place with pleasing results. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE

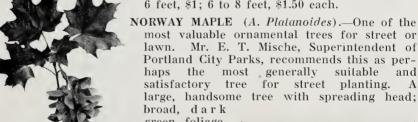


Norway Maples, Fifteenth and Tillamook.

(A. Negundo).—Also Solution Maples, Pifferin and Thiambox. called Box Elder. Very hardy. Fine, rapid-growing tree; spreading habit. Desirable for shade. 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

ASH-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE (A. N. Argenteum).—Often called Variegated Silver Maple. A weak, irregular grower when small, eventually becomes a handsome, striking tree, very satisfactory for massing ef-

fects or specimen planting. Sturdy trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.



green foliage. Very compact growth; vigorous and

perfectly hardy; free from insect and other pests; makes an excellent shade tree and does equally well on the Coast or in the higher and drier inland districts. I offer extra choice trees 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 12 feet up, \$1.50. Special prices made on large quantities for big plantings.

Norway Maple.

PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE (A. P. Reitenbachi).—A magnificent and beautiful tree, remarkable for the changing colors of its leaves. Foliage beautiful reddish green in spring, changing to dark purple toward mid-summer and fading with red and purple tints in autumn. 5 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.



Variegated Ash Leaf Maple, Seventh and Main.



Silver Maple.

12 feet, \$1.50.

RED COLCHIUM MAPLE (A. Colchium Rubrum).—A handsome Oriental maple, symmetrical crown, foliage dark blood red at time of unfolding. Tree is rather small, but on account of its high colors in early spring is often used in shrub masses and color schemes. Fine trees, 6 to 8 feet, \$1; 8 to 10 feet \$1.25.

SILVER MAPLE (Acer Dasycarpum).—A rapid growing, large sized tree, with wide spreading limbs and pendulous branchlets. Foliage medium large, bright green above and silvery-white underneath. Exceptionally suit-

able for street planting; it is widely cultivated and a grand tree. Strong, heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAF SILVER MAPLE'A. D. Laciniatum Weiri). -A graceful, weeping silver maple, with deeply cleft and divided leaves that appear almost feathery. Long. pendulous branches, often sweeping the ground. species lacks the density of head that usually characterizes the maples. A great favorite and of deserved popularity. There are some fine specimens bordering street curbs in Irvington districts, this city. Fine, well-shaped trees, 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50; 12 to 15 feet, \$2. SYCAMORE or PLANE MAPLE (A. Pseudo-platanus).—Very quick growing tree, of handsome spreading form. Bold, dark green foliage. An excellent lawn and shade tree. Also exceptionally suitable and fine for seashore plant- Weir's Cut Leaf ing. Strong, sturdy trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; Silver Maple.



Sycamore, West Park and Main.

These beautiful small trees have been one of my specialties for many years. Though classed as trees, their dwarf habit makes them more effective when grouped or massed in borders and treated as hardy shrubs. For permanent beds of color and delicate foliage they are unsurpassed. When grown in groups, planted three to five feet apart, they give one of the most beautiful results in foliage effect possible in the use of hardy stock. The varieties described on the following page have proved the most satisfactory among several dozens experimented with during the past ten years. They are perfectly hardy and are easily grown, coming out with excep-

JAPAN MAPLES (A. Japonicum).



1. Cut Leaf Red.

2. Ribbon Leaf Red.

3. Broad Leaf Red.

tionally fine crimson-red foliage in early spring and holding the color during the summer sun much better than most of the other varieties commonly imported from Japan. My stock is home grown, acclimated and gives far better satisfaction than newly imported plants which can be sold very cheaply.

Fine shrubs, choice and heavy, at 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 each; a few ex-

tra large specimens at \$3, \$4 and \$5 each.

BROAD LEAF RED JAPAN MAPLE (Acer Japonicum Atropurpureum).— Leaves of beautiful dark purplish red or claret color; compact growth. One of the best for a heavy mass effect. A very beautiful small tree or shrub.

CUT-LEAF RED JAPAN MA-PLE (A. Jap. A. Dissectum).

—The foliage is a rich crimson claret color, thin, graceful and as delicately cut as the finest fern. Dwarf and spreading, fair-



Cut Leaf Red Japan Maple, North Pacific Sanatorium Grounds.

ly compact, of a distinct weeping habit. One of the finest and most distinct and effective varieties.

RIBBON LEAF RED JAPAN MAPLE (A. Jap. Scolopendiflorum Rubrum).
—Scalloped purple-red leaved variety. Leaves are deeply cut, narrow, medium long ribbed; very graceful. Rather upright habit.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus Aucuparia).

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH.—Handsome small tree with pinnate foliage and bearing corymbs of small white flowers in late spring, followed by large clusters of bright red berries during late summer and fall. A beautiful tree for lawn or street curb planting. (See illustration, page 30.) 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 12 feet, \$1.50.



Weeping Mulberry, Twenty-sixth and Hawthorne.

MULBERRY (Morus).

NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY.—A hardy, ornamental tree, with leaves larger than other varieties, and especially valuable for its large, black, edible fruit, which ripens from June to September. Strong, sturdy trees, 75c each.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY (Morus Alba Pendula).—A weeping form, grafted on straight stems. The branches are long and slender, drooping to the ground; foliage handsome and distinctive; quantities of

handsome black berries. One of the most vigorous and hardy of weeping trees. Strong, well-shaped trees, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 each.



OAK (Quercus).

SCARLET (Quercus Coccinea).—There are no better oaks than this variety, a rapid grower with us and recommended as a pleasing and satisfac-



Japan Maples, Washington and St. Clair.

tory tree. It forms a large tree of fine proportions, the large, leathery leaves turning a beautiful fiery scarlet in autumn and hanging a long time. A magnificent specimen tree. Three sizes, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

PIN OAK (Quercus Palustris).—A handsome tree, with drooping branches, forming a broad pyramidal crown; very shapely and graceful, the branches sweeping the ground. Small, sturdy, well-rooted trees, 75c each.

FLOWERING PLUM (Prunus).

PURPLE-LEAVED (Prunus Pissardi).—Handsome form, with rich purple leaves, which retain their color the best of all purple-leaved trees and recommended where 'colored foliage 'is desired. Covered profusely in early spring with beautiful white flowers and later with wine-red fruits. Beautiful and hardy wherever the common plum will stand. Strong trees, 5 feet, 75c; large trees, \$1.50 and \$2 each.



Purple Leaved Plum. Best of Purple Foliage Trees. East Twenty-sixth and Hawthorne.





Tulip Trees.

POPLAR (Populus).

CAROLINA POPLAR (P. Carolinensis).—A symmetrical and very rapid growing tree, making an upright or pyramidal head. The most popular and widely planted species. 6 to 8 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, 75c; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

LOMBARDY POPLAR (P. Fastigiata).—The well-known pyramidal Italian variety; upright, slender and of wonderfully rapid growth. Fine for landscape effects. Strong trees, 6 to 8 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, 75c; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

RED BUD (Cercis).

AMERICAN RED BUD (C. Canadensis).—Also called American Judas Tree. A choice, low-growing, round-shaped tree. Before the foliage appears the stems are clothed with a profusion of reddish-purple flowers, quite unique in color and appearance. The leaves are heart-shaped with glossy surface, and the tree in all respects is one of the best for lawns. 50c.

JAPANESE RED BUD (C. Japonica).—A Japan variety; similar to the American, but with larger flow-75c. ers.

SASSAFRAS (Sassafras Officinalis).

An aromatic tree, hardy and ornamental, attaining good size in rich soil. Prefers sunny location. Bright green leaves, turning to orange and red in fall. Flowers yellow with dark blue fruit in autumn. The bark of the roots is prized as a mild aromatic stimulant. 75c and \$1 each.

SWEET GUM (Liquidambar Styraciflua).

One of the best of our native Eastern trees. sweetly scented, star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in summer, take on in fall the most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson, and for this autumn effect alone it should be grown on every lawn. A stately tree with corky bark. 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.





Sweet Gums. A Beautiful Shade Tree. North Nineteenth and Johnson.

SYCAMORE (Platanus).

AMERICAN SYCAMORE (*Platanus Occidentalis*).—Plane or Buttonwood. Large tree with spreading head, very vigorous grower, attractive white or gray bark and beautiful foliage. 75c and \$1 each.

ORIENTAL PLANE or SYCAMORE (P. Orientalis).—One of the finest trees for street or lawn, with fine, straight trunk, handsome, symmetrical head and beautiful foliage. Strong trees. Three sizes, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron).

TULIP POPLAR (*L. Tulipifera*).—A large and stately rapid-growing tree, with narrow pyramidal crown. Leaves four-lobed, bright green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, greenish-yellow, blotched with orange. A handsome tree, deserving the highest esteem of planters. Fine, large trees, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

VARNISH TREE (Koelreuteria Paniculata).

An ornamental tree from China. Forms a flat, spreading head, has large pinnate leaves and in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers. Desirable for its bloom and autumnal coloring. 75c each.

WILLOW (Salix).

WEEPING WILLOW (S. Babylonica).—A well-known and particularly graceful pendulous tree; indispensable in all plantations. Sturdy trees, 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW (S. Caprea Pendula).—Top-grafted on six to eight-foot stems of common willow, forming perfect umbrella heads with glossy foliage. Strong trees, \$1 each.



Virginia Creeper, 819 Johnson, near Twenty-fifth.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES

BAY TREES (Laurus Nobilis).

This beautiful tree is commonly cultivated as a tub plant and is used universally for decorating the best residences, clubs, public buildings and hostelries. It will stand considerable frost without injury and is hardy out-of-doors here in Portland all the year, excepting the few days of freezing weather, when tub plants should be taken in. Open ground plants flourish without protection. A rich, porous soil with good drainage and ample water makes a congenial medium. Handsome ornamental trees, usually trained to formal lines. I import more Bays than all other nurserymen combined, supplying most of the principal hotels, etc., in Oregon and Washington. Imported Standards and Pyramids, in tubs, ready for placing, \$10 to \$20 each, and up, according to size. Write for spe-

cial quotations and sizes. Small, field-grown plants, 2 to 4 feet high, untrimmed, \$1 to \$2.50 each.

HOLLY (Ilex).

ENGLISH HOLLY (I. Aquifolium).—
A native of England and Continental Europe. Too well known to need description. The hundreds of fine specimens growing in the City of Portland and throughout the Pacific Northwest attest to its success and popularity. The crisp, spiny

High Stem BAY TREES.
3. Pyram

- Standards.
 2. Imperials.
- Pyramids.
 Short Stem Standards.



English Holly, Eleventh and Schuyler.

ILEX PYRAMIDALIS. - A Dutch variety of English Holly. Leaves not so spiny, but bears bright red berries in quantity. \$1.50 to

MAGNOLIA. EVERGREEN.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (M. Grandiflora).—A stately, pyramidal tree, with short, spreading or ascending branches. Leaves ever-

green, thick and firm. bright green and glossy on the upper surface, rusty brown below. Large, beautiful, waxy white flowers in spring and summer; delightfully fragrant, with distinct lemon odor. \$1 and \$1.50; large specimens \$3 to \$5.



when loaded with berries it is the cynosure of the Christmas landscape. Fine berrybearing plants, ranging from \$1.50 to \$5. A few speciusually mens hand from \$5 to Small plants \$10. in quantity at English Holl low rates per hun-

page 70.

foliage is always bright, and



dred and thousand. See Hedges,

VARIEGATED ENGLISH HOLLY (I. Aquifolium Variegatum).

These are growing rapidly in popularity, and are very satisfactory as specimen lawn trees, especially when used to offset dark colored buildings. They bear red berries like the green English Holly. A good assortment of these in stock, including gold, silver and other marginal tints. \$1.50 to \$5.



Silver Variegated English Holly With Berries Williams Avenue and Blandena,



Nursery View Japan Snowballs.

FLOWERING DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

It is my aim to produce everything in Flowering Shrubbery that is useful, hardy and worthy of cultivation in this climate. Flowering shrubs take predominance in all plans for landscape decoration, be the grounds large enough to be termed an "estate" or be they only a home garden or "yard." Without shrubbery no landscape effect can be created; but with a judicious selection, properly planted, any property can be enhanced in beauty and value. Properly arranged shrubbery does not encroach on the lawn; used in irregular masses on borders and corners it rather gives it an appearance of increased size. As screens to hide fences or unsightly objects, and for giving an air of privacy its use is indispensable. If care is given in selecting, flowers can be had from early spring until late fall.

ACACIA, ROSE.

MOSS LOCUST (Robinia Hispida).—A small, hardy shrub with bristly branches. Flowers, rose color, very showy in loose nodding racemes. Strong shrubs. 75c.

FLOWERING ALMOND (Amygdalus).

One of the early blooming shrubs, producing handsome little flowers in great profusion. It is one of the most beautiful little shrubs we have. 50c and 75c.

DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING ALMOND (A. Chinensis Rubra Flora Plena).

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND (A. C. Alba F. P.).

ALTHEA (Hibiscus Syriacus).

Commonly known as Rose of Sharon. Strong, erect-growing shrubs of symmetrical habit. Very desirable for flowering in late summer, when color is especially welcome.

The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other. Strong plants. 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

ANEMONAEFLORUS. - Double flowers, dark vinous red.

Althea.

ARDENS.—Bluish purple.

BOULE de FEU. -- Very double, dark red.

JEANNE d'ARC. —Double white, exterior rosy.

LADY STANLEY.—Semi-double, rosy white.

MONSTROUSA.—Very large white flower.

RUBRA PLENA. - Double, rosy red with crimson center.

A number of other varieties, in medium size plants, fine for massing effects, on which very low prices will be made.

AZALEAS.

Azaleas are the most showy and gorgeous of dwarf flowering shrubs. Effective when planted with other shrubs, they are more so when massed. The Ghent and Mollis forms combine innumerable shades of yellow, orange, salmon, red and pink. The following named varieties are grown in quantities, and in the blooming season are a dazzling sight. Well budded stocks, which will bloom the first season, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each; \$10, \$15 and \$20 per dozen.



Azalea Flowers.



Southern Oregon Azalea, Finest Native Shrub. Seventh and Main.

AZALEA MOLLIS.

ANTHONY KOSTER. -Finest gold-en-yellow.

BARON EDMUND ROTHCHILD. Red.

COMTE DE KERCHOVE. — Rosypink.

COMTE DE QUINCY.—Fine yellow. NICHOLAS BEETS.—Deep orange. QUEEN SOPHIA.—Orange red.

HARDY GHENT AZALEAS (Azalea Pontica).

BOUQUET DE FLORE.—Soft rose. BRONZE UNIQUE.—Dark carmine. GIANT OF BATTLES.—Dark carmine.

HEUREUSE SURPRISE.—White with rosy shade. NANCY WATERER.—Pure vellow.

PALLAS. -Bright red.

SANG DE GENTBRUGGE.-Bright crimson.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS.

SOUTHERN OREGON AZALEA (Rhododendron Occidentalis, Gray).—A beautiful large shrub, native of Southern Oregon. Bright green deciduous foliage; profuse bloomer, flowers large and fragrant, white or light rose color; in numerous umbels in May. A rare and beautiful native plant that should be in every yard. \$2 and \$2.50.



BARBERRY (Berberis).

COMMON BARBERRY (B. Vulgaris).—See also Evergreen Barberry, page 63. Of erect growth and with prickly stems, bearing pretty vellow flowers in May. Fruit purplish-red; adherent nearly all winter. One of the very best shrubs extant. Makes an excellent ornamental hedge. Strong plants 50c: dozen \$5.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (B. Thunbergii). — Of very dense dwarf, spreading habit. Foliage neat and abundant, coloring gorgeously in autumn. Makes a good hedge. Strong plants 50c; dozen \$5.

PURPLE BARBERRY (B. Vulgaris Purpurea).-A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stem, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in May; reddishpurple fruit in autumn, adherent nearly all winter. Strong plants 50c; dozen \$5. Low price in quantity. (See also Hedge Plants.)



Japan Barberry Hedge.

BROOM (Genista).

ANDREANA (G. Andreana).—A fine hybrid. Flowers are deep yellow with a velvety maroon splash. New and attractive. \$1 and \$1.50. SCOTCH BROOM (G. Scoparia).—Rapid growing shrub; trusses of bright vellow flowers in early spring. 50c.



Catalpa Bungei and Barberry.



Bush Honeysuckle, Fine for Massing.

SPANISH BROOM (*G. Juncea*).—A most beautiful erect-growing shrub, almost leafless; stems of vivid green, and when laden with its profusion of golden-yellow flowers forms a conspicuous object. It blooms all summer, when color is most desirable. Introduced by this nursery. 75c and \$1.

WHITE BROOM (G. Alba).—A fine, hardy variety, attaining good size. Blooms profusely in early spring. 50c, 75c and \$1.



Virginia Creeper Hiding an Unsightly Fence, Seventh and Main. A Cheap Covering.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Chamaecerasus-Lonicera).

FRAGRANT UPRIGHT HON-EYSUCKLE (C. Fragrantissima).—A beautiful, almost evergreen shrub, with dark green foliage and very fragrant white flowers, which appear before the leaves. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs. 50c; dozen \$5.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE
(C. Tartarica)—Large bushy
shrubs with upright
branches, flowers white or
pink in great profusion, followed by red or orange
fruits, which hang until
late autumn. A delightful

shrub, especially good for tall massed backgrounds. Strong plants 50c; \$5 per dozen.

BLUE SPIRAEA (Caryopteris).

BLUE SPIRAEA (C. Mastacanthus).

—A neat little shrub with fragrant, blue, verbena-like flowers.
Valuable for the lateness of its bloom. If killed back in winter new shoots will spring up and flower the first season. Much admired. 50c.

COTONEASTER.

See Broad Leaved Evergreens, page 64.



Young Colorado Blue Spruce, Grafted Koster's, in Nursery.

FALSE INDIGO (Amorpha Fruticosa).

A strong growing shrub, six to ten feet high, with finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers; three or more spikes in a bunch; blooms early in June. 75c.

FLOWERING CURRANTS (Ribes).

RED-FLOWERING CURRANT (R. Sanguineum).—Blooms abundantly in May, bearing bright pink, almost carmine, flowers. Native of Oregon. 50c.

YELLOW-FLOWERING CURRANT (R. Aureum).—Flowers yellow, with pink stamens; sweet scented; good habit. 50c.

Lemoine's Deutzia.

DEUTZIA.

DCUBLE PINK (Deutzia Crenata Fl. Pl. Rosea).—Similar to the Double White, but with one or more of the outer petals rosy-purple. Very showy. 50c.

DOUBLE WHITE(D. C. Fl. Pl. Alba).—Flowers double pinkish-white, in spines five inches long; tall and of rapid growth. 50c.

LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA (D. Lemoinei).—A small shrub with spreading branches, usually about three feet tall, of garden origin.

Leaves bright green, two to three inches long. Flowers white, in large compound clusters. Very vigorous and floriferous. 50c.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

The Dogwoods range in size from small shrubs to large trees like our native Oregon Dogwood (*Cornus Nuttali*). Nearly all of them are valuable, but there is so much variation that it is sometimes hard to specify the most desirable for a given purpose of effect. In some varieties the flower ranks first, in others the foliage, and in still others the chief value is in its colored bark or fruits. The following are shrubs. For trees see page 35.

CORNELIAN CHERRY (C. Mascula).—Large dense shrub with glossy foliage; yellow flowers in early spring; fruit bright scarlet, very showy. 50c.

JAPANESE DOGWOOD (C. Kousa).—A small ornamental tree or shrub, with small flowers in summer. Strong shrubs, 75c.



Norway Maple.

RED OSIER (C. Stolonifera).—A spreading medium size shrub, reddish-purple barked branches; leaves dark green above, light below; creamy white flowers and showy white berries. Like all the Cornus group, much used in massed landscape effects. 50c.

RED SIBERIAN (C. Siberica).—Clusters of creamywhite flowers in spring. Has bright, blood-red bark in winter and early spring, making it very effective. 50c.

ELDER (Sambucus).

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with showy flowers and profusion of berries. They thrive best in moist loamy soils, and are well adapted for water-side

and border planting.

AMERICAN ELDER (S. Canadensis).—Hardy shrub with numerous stout stems filled with pith; compound foliage of five to ten bright green leaflets. above which is borne large flat clusters of white fragrant flowers in early summer. Berries pur-

plish-black, in great profusion; often used for home-made, old-fashioned elderberry wine. A showy shrub worthy of extensive cultivation. 50c and \$1.

GOLDEN-LEAVED ELDER (Sambucus Foliis Aureis).—The finest in rich coloring of all the hardy shrubs; the entire foliage remaining a bright, beautiful golden color throughout the summer. Growth and habit slower and more compact than other Sambucus. A shrub that should be in every collection. 75c.

RED-BERRIED ELDER (S. Racemosus).—White flowers, followed by bright red berries; very showy in early summer. A good companion to American Elder, and often has ripe berries when latter is in 75c and \$1. bloom.



Young Cedrus Deodars in Nursery.

DECIDUOUS OLEASTERS, OLIVES (Eleagnus).

SILVER THORN (E. Longipes).—A beautiful shrub from Japan, of a dense bushy growth, belonging to the olive family of plants, attaining a height of five to six feet. The foliage is bright green above and silvery-white beneath. The blossoms are very abundant, hanging in wreaths along the branches, and are followed by fruits as plentiful. They are pale yellow in color and appear in May. The berries ripen in July, are olive-shaped, about the size of large currents, and bright scarlet. The fruit can be cooked like cranberries. This is a most useful and ornamental shrub, attractive at all seasons of the year. 75c.



English Laurel, Used as Evergreen Screen or Natural Hedge, in Washington (City) Park, Portland.

ENKIANTHUS.

ENKIANTHUS JAPONICA.—A fine lawn and open ground shrub, ramifying in horizontal layers; white pendulous flowers. Autumn foliage is gorgeous. From Japan. New. \$1.

BURNING BUSH (Euonymus).

CORK BARK EUONYMUS (E. Alatus).—A fine specimen plant; very handsome, with corky winged branches. Gorgeous scarlet foliage in autumn. 75c.

EVERGREEN EUONYMUS.—See page 65.

BROAD-LEAVED EUONYMUS (E. Latifolius).—Broad glossy foliage and bright carmine-red fruit. 50c.

EUROPEAN EUONYMUS (E. Europaeus).—A large shrub or tree, bearing rose-colored fruit in autumn. Fine, 75c.

FILBERT (Corylus).

See also Nut Trees, page 17.

PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT (C. Avellana Folia Atropurpurea).—A very conspicuous shrub with large dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Strong plants 50c and 75c.

FRENCH MULBERRY (Callicarpa).

FRENCH MULBERRY (C. Americana).—With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated. 50c.

GLOBE FLOWER, KERRIA (Corchorus)

(Kerria Japonica Flora Plena).—Double flowering Corchorus. A medium sized shrub, having double yellow flowers. 50c.



Japan Snowball, Riverview Cemetery.



Examples of Curb Planting. Maples vs. Perennials. East Twenty-first and Tillamook.

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia).

One of the first plants to flower in early spring, blooming before the leaf buds burst on other plants, in exquisite splendor and brilliancy. They thrive in almost any fertile soil, but should be planted where they will receive the full benefit of early spring sunshine.

DARK GREEN GOLDEN BELL (F. Viridissima).—Blooms early in spring before the leaves appear, when it is covered with golden bell-like flowers. 50c.

DROOPING GOLDEN BELL (F. Suspensa).—Like Forsythia Fortunei, but somewhat drooping in habit. 50c.

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL (F. Fortunei).—Bark bright yellow; blooms in dense masses of golden flowers in April. 50c.

HYBRID GOLDEN BELL (*F. Intermedia*).—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like Viridissima, but hardier than that variety. Valuable. 50c.

GROUNDSEL SHRUB (Baccharis).

GROUNDSEL SHRUB or SALT BUSH (B. Halimfolia).—A large spreading bush, most attractive in fall and winter when covered with cotton-like seed vessels but ornamental at all seasons. Does well on seashore even when exposed to salt spray, or inland at high elevations. Especially valuable for massing effects. Strong shrubs 75c.

ST. JOHNS WORT (Hypericum).

Ornamental, free-flowering shrubs with orange-yellow flowers blooming in summer. They thrive in any well drained soil either in full sun or partial shade; are low growing and particularly valuable for borders or low mass effects on hillsides. They should be cut back severely in late winter. Low price in quantities.

AARON'S BEARD (H. Calycinum).—A low shrub about a foot high; flowers large and showy. A capital ground covering. Thrives best in partial shade. 50c.

GOLD FLOWERS (H. Moserianum).—Grows one to two feet high; numerous branches with dark green foliage. Valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom. Flowers are large, rich yellow from July to fall. 50c.

HYDRANGEA.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow).—A hardy, handsome, upright shrub, loaded with flowers like snowballs, that continue to blossom a large part of the summer, 75c.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. HYDRANGEA —This is a grand plant, showy and attractive, remaining in bloom for months. Without question the finest hardy blooming shrub. It blooms in July, at a time when flowers are scarce, and holds them until



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.



Japanese Hydrangea.

This alone would place it in the October. foremost rank as a desirable shrub for home The flowers are pure white, grounds. afterward changing to pink, and are borne in immense clusters. Will bloom same season as planted. 50c; tree form, \$1.

H. HORTENSIA JAPONICA ROSEA (Japanese). -Globular rose flower. 50c, 75c and \$1.

H. OTAKSA (Japanese). - Immense trusses of pink or blue flowers. 50c, 75c and \$1.

H. THOMAS HOGG.—Flowers pure white. 50c, 75c and \$1.

JAPAN QUINCE (Cydonia).

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (C. Japonica).--Bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the

best hardy shrubs, thorny and of compact growth. Also one of the best deciduous hedge plants. (See Hedge Plants.) 50c, 75c and \$1. WHITE JAPAN QUINCE (C. J. Nivalis).—A very beautiful variety,

with delicate white and blush flowers. 50c, 75c and \$1.

LILACS (Syringa).

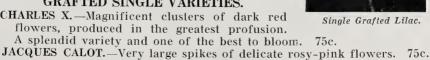
No place is complete without some of these a class of shrubs embracing many beautiful colors. Many kinds are hardly dissimilar, and I omit those which are not sufficiently distinct. Over thirty varieties in stock; patrons please ask for any not mentioned.

PURPLE LILAC (S. Vulgaris).—Common lilac. An old favorite. Purple, fragrant flowers; large clusters. 50c.

WHITE LILAC (S. V. Alba).—The common white One of the best, 50c.

GRAFTED SINGLE VARIETIES.

CHARLES X.-Magnificent clusters of dark red flowers, produced in the greatest profusion.





Single Grafted Lilac.

MARIE LEGRAYE.—Beautiful creamy-white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit. One of the most popular white varieties. 75c.



Double Grafted Lilac.

GRAFTED DOUBLE VARIETIES.

MAD. LEMOINE.—A grand double white variety. Vigorous habit and immense foliage. 75c.

PRES. CARNOT.—Flowers erect, very prettily formed, delicate tint of pale lilac, marked with white in the center. Season of flowering very late. The most floriferous of all double lilacs and valuable for forcing. 75c.

PRES. GREVY.—Magnificent spikes, attaining more than a foot in length, with proportionate width; individual flowers over an inch, petals of cobalt blue, with the center more brilliant and the edges rosy. The buds are enormous and of a vinous violet-blue. 75c.

A large assortment of imported Named Varieties (grafted) Lilacs, grown here one and two years, fine, strong plants that will bloom the first year, at 50c each when selection of variety is left to us, customer indicating the color desired.

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus-Syringa).

Hardy, fragrant flowering shrubs that add grace, beauty and perfume to gardens and homes. Do well in any well drained soil. Strong plants 50c each; \$5 per dozen.

COMMON MOCK ORANGE
(Philadelphus Coronarius).—A hardy upright
shrub reaching 8 to 10
feet, bearing a profusion
of deliciously fragrant
creamy-white flowers in

late spring.

GORDON'S MOCK OR-ANGE (P. Gordonianus).

—A very late bloomer, valuable for this quality. Large, fragrant white flowers.

LARGE FLOWERED MOCK ORANGE (P. GrandiflorJBP

Mock Orange.

ous).—A large flowered, strong growing sort; very desirable.

PEARL BUSH (Exochorda).

PEARL BUSH (E. Grandiflora).—Leaves bright green, pale or whitened beneath, fading with yellow tones. Flowers dazzling white, produced in numerous terminal racemes. Very showy. 75c.



SMOKE TREE (Rhus or Sumac).

PURPLE FRINGE (R. Cotinus).—The well known Smoke Tree. Of small size, round, glossy foliage. The seed vessels are of a reddish-purple, borne in great profusion. 50c.

PURPLE FRINGE (R. C. Atropurpurea).—Similar to the preceding, except in the deeper color of the seed vessels. A decided novelty. \$1.

SMOOTH SUMAC (R. Glabra).—Shrub or low tree with an open crown.



Boston Ivy, East Fifty-third and Belmont.

Leaves dark green above, light below, that turn brilliant scarlet in autumn. Flowers in large terminal clusters, followed by crimson fruits, which hang on all winter. Beautiful for mass effects. 50c.

CUT-LEAVED SUMAC (R. G. Laciniata).—A beautiful shrub with large leaves deeply and finely cut and drooping, graceful habit.

Leaves assume a gorgeous crimson color in autumn. 75c and \$1.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (Caragana).

A large shrub—becoming a small tree eventually—with delicate green foliage, bearing a wealth of clusters of yellow sweet-pea-like flowers in late spring. Very handsome and showy.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (C. Arborescens).—Strong plants, 50c and 75c.

WEEPING FORM (C. A. Pendula).—Weeping form of above, 75c and \$1.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

COMMON SNOWBALL (V. Opulus Sterilis). — The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere and always flowers so abundantly. In appearance it closely resembles Viburnum Opulus, but does not have the ornamental fruits. 35c, 50c and 75c.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY

(V. Opulus; Syn. Oxyc o c c u s). — Spreading
habit. Single white
flowers borne in flat,
i m p e r f e c t clusters.
Highly valued for the
brilliant red berries
that cling to the leafless branches all winter, u n m o l e s t e d by
birds. 50c, 75c and \$1.



Common Snowballs, Leschi Park, Seattle.



JAPAN SNOWBALL (V. Plicatum).—One of the best ornamental shrubs, upright and vigorous growing. It bears abundant white balls of bloom

that have a beautiful setting in the deep

green leaves. 50c, 75c and \$1.



Japan Snowball.

SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL (V. Tomentosum).-An elegant shrub with beautiful dark green leaves. The white flowers. borne in flat clusters, are followed by decorative red berries that later change to black. Valuable in shrubberies, 75c.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos).

SNOWBERRY (S. Racemosus).-Much valued for its white berries, borne abundantly in autumn. Especially conspicuous in masses. 35c and 50c. SNOWBERRY, RED-FRUITED (S. Vulgaris Rubra).—Red fruit, not so large as the preceding, but more abundant. Habit of plant graceful. 35c and 50c.

SILVER BELL (Halesia).

COMMON SNOWDROP TREE (H. Tetraptera).—A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers similar to Snowdrop but much larger. Blooms in May. Grown in shrub form it is exquisite. 50c.

SWEET SHRUB (Calveanthus)

(C. Floridus).—Spice Bush, or Allspice. SWEET SHRUB the "shrub" we carried in our pockets in childhood days? This is the plant that bears them. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Grows well in almost any soil, and in shaded or open places. Valuable for its aromatic fragrance and chocolate-colored flowers of a peculiarly agreeable odor. 50c.

SPIREA (Spiraea).

The Spireas are elegant, low-growing shrubs, free-flowering and of the easiest culture. Commonly known as "Meadow Sweet," they form a group of inestimable value for garden and landscape planting, either as single specimens or, preferably, in massed effects. They are all hardy, flowering in great profusion over a period of many weeks from earliest They thrive best in moist, fertile soils. Strong plants 50c; dozen \$5.

SPIREA ARGUTA.—Can be called the Hybrid Snow-Garland, but best known by its botanical name. A dwarf growing bush three to four feet high, very hardy with a great profusion of beautiful small, clear white flowers in the very earliest spring. Narrow, bright green foliage that fades in the autumn with yellow and orange shades.



Spirea Van Houtte.

ANTHONY WATERER (S. Bumalda).

The flowers are bright rosycrimson, showy and attractive. Observation satisfies us that this is the best all-summer blooming dwarf shrub in cultivation.

BRIDAL WREATH (S. Prunifolia). -Bears handsome double white flowers all along the branches in early spring before the leaves are expanded. Foliage colors finely in autumn.

THUNBERG'S SPIREA (S. Thunbergii).— Low-growing rounded form; delicate, drooping yellowish-green lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the most lovely tints in autumn. Small, abundant white flowers in March. The most charming of all low-growing shrubs. 50c, 75c and \$1.

(S. Van Houttei).VAN HOUTTE'S
—Habit of plant graceful, bearing
white flowers in great abundance
in latter May. One of the best.
50c and 75c.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

TAMARISK (Tamarix).

TAMARISK (*T. Africana*).—Strong, slender growing, irregular shrubs with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully bending branches in early spring. These pink flowers are very attractive. 50c.

JAPANESE TAMARISK (T. Plumosa, or Japonica).—Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant. Flowers late, 75c.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla).

A valuable genus from Japan; spreading and drooping shrubs, producing beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers of many colors from pure white to red in great abundance.

EVA RATHKE (D. Eva Rathke).—A quite new, dark red variety; very

floriferous. Rare. 75c.

PINK (D. Rosea).—An elegant shrub with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China. Of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June. 50c.

VARIEGATED (D. R. Variegata).—A neat dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly defined variegation in its leaves of green, yellow and pink. Very effective and useful. Flowers similar to rosea—delicate rose and pink. This is one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs known and is greatly esteemed. 50c.

WHITE (D. Candida).—This is the hardiest and best of all the family. Vigorous and fine in habit; the long, tubular white flowers are pro-

duced from June on all through the summer. 50c.

WHITE FRINGE (Chionanthus).

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.—Another very desirable large-growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringelike white flowers in latter May. Its purple fruit, too, is highly ornamental, as is also its deep, lustrous, green foliage. \$1.





Laurustinus at Hassalo and Grand Avenue.

Broad Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

After shade trees the broad-leaved evergreen shrubs demand first attention in preparing planting plans, be it only a small bit of lawn that you wish to make attractive during the entire year or for a broad estate, taking hundreds of shrubs. They can supply both background and foreground for the somber winter picture or for the summer floral display. They thrive in shady or partially shaded places, giving finest foliage effects when so grown—with better flowers, perhaps, when

grown in the sun.

Our climatic conditions in the Pacific Northwest are particularly congenial to this class of shrubbery and aid in obtaining wonderfully pleasing effects in foliage and flowers. Our Oregon state flower, Oregon Grape, and the State of Washington's choice of the native Rhododendron prove conclusively the esteem in which they are held. My stock in these is particularly fine, home-grown or thoroughly acclimated, and good results can be depended upon.



Oregon Grape Flowers.

ABELIA.

HYBRID ABELIA (A. Rupestris or Grandiflora).—A beautiful, low-growing, dark, glossy, small-leaved evergreen, bearing small clusters of beautiful pink and white flowers from June until fall. Nice bushy plants, \$1.

AZALEAS.

CRIMSON AZALEA (Azalea Asahi).—From Japan. Flowers a dazzling crimson; small evergreen foliage light delicate green in spring, dark-

ening as summer season advances and becoming rich purplishbrown during winter season. Better than Azalea Amoena, the Eastern Crimson Azalea. Introduced by this nursery a few years ago, beginning with but ten plants, it has now grown so into popular favor that sales during last season amounted to several hundred plants. It is fine either as a single specimen or for mass effect, and is destined to become a general favorite, and no grounds should be without it. \$1.25 and \$1.50 each; \$12 and \$15 per dozen.



Rhododendron, T. B. Wilcox Garden.

EVERGREEN BARBERRY (Berberis-Mahonia).

BOX LEAVED BARBERRY (Berberis Dulcis). — Dwarf spiny shrub; dark green foliage, single orange flowers on long branches, purplish-black berries. 50c.

DARWIN'S BARBERRY (B. Darwini).—Small brownish shrub, with little shield-shaped glossy leaves usually having three sharp points at the top; heavy racemes of orange-yellow flowers and dark purple berries. A handsome low shrub. 50c.

HOLLY LEAVED BARBERRY (B. Illicifolia).—A charming variety with hollylike dark waxy leaves; very attractive. 50c.

JAPANESE MAHONIA (B. or Mahonia Japonica).—Description, page 67. OREGON GRAPE (B. or M. Aquifolium).—Description, page 67.

BOXWOOD (Buxus).

COMMON BOXWOOD (B. Sempervirens).—For open-ground planting or in tubs for decorative purposes. Tubs are additional. Pyramids, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50; pyramids, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50; pyramids, 3 feet, \$3; pyramids, 4 to 5 feet, \$5; standard form, 15 to 18 inches diameter, \$2.50; standard form, 18 to 24 inches, \$4.

DWARF (B. Suffruticosa).—Small, round specimens, 12 to 24 inches high, 75c to \$1.50; small size for borders, 5 to 8 inches, \$2.50 per dozen.



Privet Hedge, Gantenbein and Failing Streets.



Trailing Cotoneaster on Steps; Cryptomeria Elegans in Center; Virginia Creeper on Porch. 858 Melinda Avenue.

CAMELLIA.

Evergreen shrubs with handsome foliage and showy flowers. Cultivated in the open air in Portland. They thrive in fertile porous soils, either in sun or partial shade.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.—A shrub with shining dark green leaves and beautiful waxy flowers of great substance and durability. Native of China and Japan. I offer a choice assortment of varieties, embracing double-flowered forms, white, pink and variegated. 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. A limited number of large specimens, 4 feet up, at \$3 and \$4 each.

COTONEASTER.

- **TRAILING COTONEASTER** (*C. Horizontalis*).—A low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Leaves dark green, flowers pinkish-white, solitary or in pairs; fruit bright red. Good for rockeries. 50c.
- SMALL-LEAVED (C. Microphylla).—Smaller shrub than C. Horizontalis; minute evergreen leaves; flowers white, usually solitary, blooming in late spring. Has bright red berries, well distributed along branches. lasting greater part of winter. Very pretty and unique among rock work, tops of retaining walls, etc. 50c.
- SHINING-LEAVED (C. Simoni).—Pretty shrub with small bright leaves, semi-persistent or at times wholly evergreen. Prized for the white, slightly pinkish flowers and bright red fruits. 75c.



DAPHNE.

PINK DAPHNE (Daphne Odora).—Fine evergreen shrub, blooming very early. Pink flowers that are wonderfully fragrant. \$1 and \$1.50. WHITE DAPHNE (D. Odora).—Same as above. \$1 and \$1.50.

EUONYMUS.

GOLDEN EUONYMUS (Euonymus Aurea Variegata).—A beautiful variety of this popular plant with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant. 75c and \$1.

EVERGREEN EUONYMUS (E. Japonica).—Leaves dark shining green. A

fine plant for the lawn. 75c and \$1.

HEATHER (Calluna).

Famous in literature, beloved of all true Scots, this little evergreen shrub, resembling a dwarf cedar, hardy, vigorous and free flowering, is one that should be more generally planted, and will be once it becomes better known. Fine for massing in front of conifers or other tall evergreens.

SCOTCH HEATHER (Calluna Vulgaris).—Low, compact shrub densely leaved. Little pink flowers in abundance. Very handsome and invariably admired. 75c and \$1.

WHITE-FLOWERED (C. V. Alba).—Like above, but with white flowers.

Makes pleasing contrast when planted with typical variety. 75c and \$1.

JAPANESE LAUREL (Aucuba).

JAPANESE LAUREL (Aucuba Japonica).—A medium sized shrub; dark, glossy leaves, unaffected by smoke or dust; scarlet berries in showy contrast with the foliage. Excellent for city planting. Fine plants. \$1.50 and \$2.

GOLD DUST LAUREL (A. J. Aureomaculata).

—A form with yellow spotted leaves and red berries. A strikingly attractive plant and one that is much used for jardinieres and window boxes. Fine plants with berries.



Aucuba.

\$1.50 to \$3.



Kalmia Flowers.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (Kalmia).

The Mountain Laurel is one of the most ornamental shrubs in cultivation, and its liberal use makes possible some of the most enchanting results. Kalmias thrive in porous or loamy soils, especially those containing leaf mold or woodsearth. A mulch of forest leaves or pine needles is beneficial, prevent-

ing the rapid evaporation of moisture and sudden changes of temperature from affecting the roots. Either massed, in groups or as single specimens, the floral effects are most beautiful, and I confidently recommend this valuable hardy plant.



English Laurel Hedge, Nineteenth and Kearney.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia Latifolia*).—Also known as Calico Bush. One of the most attractive of broad-leaved evergreens, both on account of its wide, dark green and glossy leaves and for its masses of snowy pink or rose-colored flowers, which appear in greatest profusion in early summer. \$1.50 and \$2.



English Laurel, East Eighth and Broadway.

LAURELS (Laurus).

ENGLISH, or CHERRY LAUREL (Laurus Laurocerasus).—A small tree, or bush, with handsome shining foliage. Justly popular in well on the Pacific Coast. Its glossy evergreen foliage makes it equally beautiful both summer and winter. It can be planted as a single specimen

plant or in pairs at gates or entrances. Fine for hedging. See illustrations. 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

LAURESTINUS (Laurus Tinus).—An evergreen shrub with dark green shining leaves. Flowers white or tinted with pink, in clusters, blooming in winter and early spring. 50c, 75c and \$1.

PORTUGAL LAUREL (*L. Lusitanica*).—A small, intricately branched tree with glossy leaves. Native of Spain and Portugal. Flowers white, disposed in slender racemes, appearing in late spring or early summer. 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

NANDINA.

JAPANESE NANDINA. —A hardy evergreen; compound foliage with numerous small leaflets, rich red at first and dark green at maturity, turning beautiful coppery red in winter. Numerous white flowers in clusters. 50c and \$1.



Barberry Fruit.



OREGON GRAPE (Mahonia).

OREGON GRAPE, or MAHONIA (Berberis Aquifolium, Mahonia Aquifolium).—Oregon state flower. A handsome ornamental shrub with dark, lustrous green, spiny-toothed leaves and yellow flowers in dense clus-

ters. Berries blue or nearly black. Distributed naturally from British Columbia to Oregon. Fine as single specimens or in groups and becoming deservedly popular as hedge or border. Nursery grown. 50c and 75c. Low prices in quantity lots. See Hedges, page 70.

MAHONIA JAPONICA (B. Japonica, Japanese Mahonia). — Leaves large, bright, shining, green and yellow. Flowers yellow, in long racemes, opening in early spring. 75c.



Oregon Grape Hedge, North Twenty-second and Everett.

PYRACANTHA, Evergreen Thorn EVERGREEN or PYRACANTHA

THORN (Crataegus Pyracantha).—A dwarfish spreading evergreen shrub with glossy, beautiful foliage; cymes of white flowers followed by large orange scarlet berries, indescribably vivid and striking. Exceptionally fine for training against low walls or foundations. Strong plants. \$1.



English Hawthorn as Hedge or Screen, Holy Rosary Church, East Third and Clackamas.





RHODODENDRONS.

These, the showiest of all evergreen shrubs, find a congenial home in the Pacific Northwest. The native sorts are to be found in the mountains and along the coast of Oregon and Washington, and the latter state has wisely named the Rhododendron its state flower. They require good, rich, deep soil and a somewhat shaded location for fine foliage; but open locations produce more and better flowers. Their handsome foliage and showy flowers make possible some of the most beautiful results and interest that can not be obtained by any other plants. They succeed admirably when planted alone, but for magnificent effects mass planting is desirable.

Fine plants set with flower buds, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 each; \$15, \$20 and \$25 per dozen.

The following varieties have been found hardy and satisfactory:

ALBUM ELEGANS.—White, large flowers. Good. BOULE DE NEIGE.—Pure white.

CUNNINGHAM'S WHITE. -- Pure white, free bloomer.

CARACTACUS.—Rich purplish-crimson.

CYNTHIA.—Bright red.

DONCASTER.—Brilliant crimson.

JOHN WATERER.—Deep crimson.

KATE WATERER. Bright pink.

LADY CLERMONT.—Rosy-scarlet.

MAD. CARVALHO.—White.

MAD. MASSON.—Pure white, yellow throated.

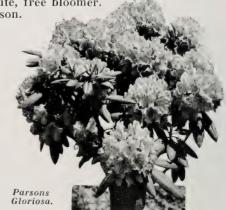
MRS. R. S. HOLFORD.— Salmon crimson; beautiful.

PARSON'S GLORIOSA.—Large, soft, rose, fine foliage.

ROSEUM ELEGANS.—Fine rose. SIR HENRY HAVELCCK.—Scarlet.

THE WARRIOR. —Bright dark red. WM. AUSTIN. —Scarlet.

A large number of others grown in small quantities.





HEDGES AND LIVE FENCES

The garden craftsman, if he is a true artist, will let Nature make his fences. Old dead walls and stiff fences are becoming obsolete among people of good taste. Anyone who has seen a rightly kept hedge of Privet, Japanese Quince, English Laurel, Oregon Grape. English Hawthorn. Holly or Roses, knows what an important feature it is in making truly beautiful grounds.

For medium-sized formal hedges the Privet is probably the most satisfactory — a good grower, responds readily to the



English Holly Hedge, Twentieth and Jackson.

pruning knife; is practically an evergreen with us, perfectly hardy and most economical in cost. English Laurel, Japanese Quince and Lawson's Cypress are also fine for formal sheared hedges. For the high hedges Norway Spruce, Lawson Cypress and the Hemlock are all desirable; the Norway Spruce especially being sturdy, fast growing and very handsome.

For the untrimmed hedges—those allowed to grow naturally with but little or no pruning, and which in many localities are now a favorite means of enclosing flower and vegetable gardens, edging terraces and



Norway Spruce Hedge.



Lawson Cypress Hedge, Bordering Driveway Washington Park.

defining roads and walks, covering unsightly defensive barb wire or picket fences—nearly any free-growing shrub can be used, such as Spiraea Thunbergii, Purple Barberry, English Holly, Oregon Grape, Roses, Deutzias and numerous others.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Planting distances are approximate and vary according to size of plants, condition of soil, object of hedge, etc.

BARBERRY, JAPAN.—8 to 12 inches. \$7.50 per hundred.

BARBERRY, COMMON GREEN.—12 inches. \$6 per hundred.

BARBERRY, PURPLE.—12 inches, \$6 per hundred; 24 inches, \$15 per hundred. Average planting distance for all, 15 inches in single row.

ENGLISH HOLLY.—Can be supplied in several small sizes for hedging at from \$10 to \$25 per hundred and higher. Planting distance, according to size, from 18 to 36 inches.

HAWTHORN, ENGLISH.—Single white, 18 to 30 inches, \$6 per hundred. Average planting, 15 inches apart in double row, alternate spacing.

JAPANESE QUINCE. -18 to 24 inches, \$10 per hundred. Average planting, 18 inches apart in single row.

LAUREL, ENGLISH. →12 to 18 inches, \$25 per hundred; 18 to 30 inches, \$40 per hundred. Average planting, 24 inches in single row. Evergreen, and particularly good.

LAWSON'S CYPRESS.—10 to 12 inches, \$10 per hundred. Average plant-

ing distance, from 2 to 4 feet in single row.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—Nursery grown. 12 to 18 inches, \$20; 18 to 30 inches, \$30 per hundred. Average planting distance, from 2 to 5 feet in single row.

OREGON GRAPE.—Nursery grown. Bushy plants, 10 to 15 inches, \$20 per hundred; 15 to 20 inches, \$30 per hundred. Average planting dis-

tance, 15 to 18 inches in single row.

PRIVET, ENGLISH.—Good heavy stock. 12 inches, \$3; 18 inches, \$4; 24 inches, \$5 per hundred. I have a large stock of this, the best general purpose hedge plant for the Northwest. Generally planted 8 inches apart in double row spaced 8 inches, alternately planted. This spacing requires 3 plants to the lineal foot, 300 plants to the hundred feet.



Boston Ivy, Washington Insane Asylum, Steilacoom.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

The need of vines and creepers for home embellishment is well known, as nothing adds more grace and beauty to the exterior of the house

than well-placed and appropriate vines. They cover porches and pergolas, give shade, comfort, perfume and flowers. A porch without a vine always appears desolate and incomplete. Also invaluable for converting offensive looking fences or other unsightly features into things of beauty. Churches, depots, factories, outbuildings and all brick and stone edifices can be covered by clinging vines, without trellis work, that will relieve their harshness or lack of architectural beauty and make them things of beauty and joy forever.

ACTINIDIA.

SILVER VINE (*Actinidia Arguta*).—A strong growing vine with dark, lustrous, heart-shaped leaves, well adapted for training against pillars and for covering arbors and trellises. White flowers in clusters in early summer. Yellow berries. 75c and \$1.

AKEBIA.

AKEBIA QUINATA—Fine-leaved, ornamental Japanese climber. Hardy. Racemes of rosy-purple flowers in late spring. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil with sunny exposure. 75c.

BITTERSWEET (Celastrus).

CELASTRUS SCANDENS.—Also known as Staff Vine. A very vigorous grower. Its scarlet fruit, adherent nearly all winter, is an object of much beauty. 50c.



Boston Ivy.



Clematis Paniculata, East Fortieth and Hawthorne.

CLEMATIS.

Heavy, two-year field-grown plants, 50c each.

- CLEMATIS, DUCHESS OF EDIN-BURG.—Vigorous habit and free bloomer. Very beautiful. Double white flower.
- C. HENRYI.—The finest of all large white flowering.
- C. JACKMANII.—The most popular variety. Large, velvety, dark purple flower.
- C. MAD. BARON VEILLARD. -Extra large handsome purple-red flowers; late.
- C. MAD. EDUARD ANDRE. New single crimson flower of good size and borne in great profusion.
- C. MONTANA.—A Mountain Clematis from the Himalayas. Vig-

orous grower, clusters of sweet-scented Anemone-like white flowers in late spring.

- C. PANICULATA. From Japan. Panicles of small, pure white, fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Very desirable and entirely hardy. Blooms in late summer.
- C. RAMONA.—A very large, single flowering lavender.
- C. VILLE de LYON.—A bright red carmine, large flower, petals even and rounding. A comparatively new variety and best of the reds.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (Aristolochia).

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (Aristolochia Sipho)—A very strong, rapid-growing, tropical-looking vine, with handsome light green leaves 8 to 12 inches



Large Flowered Clematis.

across. It will give a quick, dense shade, and is much used on arbors and trellises. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe. 75c.

TRUMPET VINE (Tecoma).

TRUMPET VINE (*Tecoma Grandiflora*).—The orange-red flowers are larger and earlier than T. Radicans, and it is a more bushy grower. Leaves compound, consisting of 7 to 9 ovate, bright green leaflets, which persist until killed by frost. 50c.

THE SCARLET TRUMPET FLOWER (T. Radicans or Bignonia Radicans)—Long and handsome dark green foliage and quite showy clusters of orange and scarlet flowers during the summer. 50c.

CROSS VINE (*Tecoma*, or *Bignonia Capreolata*).—A strong vine, climbing to great heights. Handsome climber for outside use and covering walls. Flowers yellowish-red. 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera).

MONTHLY FRAGRANT, or DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Belgica).— The old-fashioned Honeysuckle that blooms all summer long. Red and yellow, fragrant, handsome flowers. 35c and 50c.

HALL'S JAPAN EVERGREEN HON-

EYSUCKLE (L. Halleana).—One of the most popular and valuable of all. Blooms perpetually from July to December, covered with a profusion of fragrant white and yellow flowers; has rich, dark green foliage, which remains on most of the winter. 35c and 50c.

IVY (Ampelopsis and Hedera). VIRGINIA CREEPER, or AMERICAN

IVY (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia)—One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandahs or trunks of trees. Like all the Ivys, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. Turns bright red in autumn. A valuable climber. 35c, 50c and 75c.



Purple Clematis, Jackmanii.



Boston Ivy.

BOSTON, or JAPANESE IVY (Ampelopsis Veitchii; Syn., Tricuspidata).—The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is handsome, quite hardy and a rapid grower. It is the most popular Ivy for the covering of buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities. A small amount invested in these plants will so beautify unsightly buildings as to add greatly

to their attractivenss. 35c and 50c. Dozen, \$4 and \$5.

Retaining Wall Covered With English Ivy, Steps Bordered With Trailing Cotoneaster, Melinda Avenue, About North Twenty-fifth.



English Ivu.

PURPLE-LEAVED (A. V. Purpurea).—A new form of the above with purple foliage. A very fine variety. 50c and 75c.

ENGLISH IVY (Hedera Hibernica).—Leaves a dark, shiny green. Used in England for covering old trees, etc. A very close-growing variety. 25s, 35c and 50c.

JASMINE (Jasminum).

WHITE JASMINE (Jasminum Officinalis).—Very fragrant white flowers, 50c.

YELLOW JASMINE (J. Nudiflorum).—A high-twining vine with dark green persistent leaves and fragrant golden flowers. 50c.

KUDZU VINE (Pueraria).

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA.—A hardy and remarkably vigorous vine of Japanese origin, often growing 40 feet in a single season. Fine for covering large areas. Large, bright green leaves; flowers pea-shaped, purple, in racemes from old stems appearing in late summer. 50c.

POLYGONUM BALDSCHUANICUM.

A new climber introduced recently by a famous French nursery, where I saw it and obtained a stock. Vigorous and hardy, clinging well to walls, tree trunks, porches or trellises, decorative and handsome. Resists sea breezes well. White flowers in panicles—fine for decorative purposes—continu-



ous from May to October. Rare. Strong plants. \$1. SILK VINE (Periploca).

SILK VINE (Periploca Graeca).—Stems twining, 20 to 30 feet long, clothed with numerous dark and glossy leaves of broadly lancelot outline. Flowers brownish-purple inside, the margins and reverse side greenish; an inch or more across, borne in loose, long-stemmed cymes, 50c.



Grafted White Wistaria; 8-inch Plant From Nursery Row.

WISTARIA.

CHINESE WISTARIA (Wistaria Chinensis).—A rapidgrowing tall vine with handsome foliage and flowers. Flowers pea-shaped, purplish, profusely borne in dense, drooping clusters 7 to 12 inches long, opening in mid-spring. 50c.

CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA (W. Var. Alba).—A form of the above with pure white flowers.

JAPANESE WISTARIA (W. Var. Multijuga).—A vigorous, tall-growing vine with bright green foliage. Flowers light purple or white, in loose-drooping racemes 1 to 3 feet long. A remarkably distinct and showy species. The long clusters of flowers are very effective for pergola work, the immense racemes producing most stunning effects. Fine grafted spe-

cimens, either purple or white, that will bloom first season, \$1; extra specimens, \$2 and \$3. Specify color wanted.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES AND BAMBOOS

ADAM'S NEEDLE (Yucca).

ADAM'S NEEDLE (Yucca Filamentosa -Spanish Bayonet).-Very odd and beautiful. long spear-like green foliage and magnificent spikes or pyramids of waxy, droopcreamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Fine for rockeries, in groups on lawn, in front of shrubbery and for borders. 50c and 75c.

BAMBOOS.

TALL CHINESE CANE (Arundinaria Simoni).—This, the tallest of the canes, frequently reaches a height of 12 to 20 feet. Native of China. Leaves 8 to 12 inches long, about an inch wide, rich, lustrous green, the apex very long and slender. Clumps. 75c.

GOLDEN BAMBOO (Phyllostachys Aurea).-A graceful species with numerous yellowish stems 10 to 15



Yucca Filamentosa.

feet tall. Leaves soft green, spreading or drooping from the numerous

dainty branches. One of the hardiest of its genus. Clumps, 75c. TALL BAMBOO (P. Mitis).—A tall species with wand-like arching stems 15 to 20 feet tall, or even more in favorable situations. Leaves light green, gracefully disposed along the yellow-green stems and branches. Clumps, 75c.

BLACK-STEMMED BAMBOO (P. Nigra).—A remarkably attractive species with stems 10 to 15 feet tall, which are green in their first year, but change to black during the second year. Clumps, 75c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

NARROW-LEAVED EULALIA (Eulalia Gracillima Univittata).—A beautiful. hardy grass, densely tufted, 3 to 6 feet tall; numerous narrow drooping leaves. Flowers in panicles toward end of season. Clumps, 35c and 50c.

PLUME GRASS (Erianthus Ravennae).—Ornamental grass with silky plumes, very showy, on stems 5 to 7 feet long. Leaves long and narrow, rich, deep green, often tinged purple, with whitened midrib; 35c.

RIBBON GRASS (Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata).—Stems 3 to 5 feet tall, with long, graceful leaves longitudinally striped white and green; 35c.

GIANT REED (Arundo).

GIANT REED (A. Donax).—A hardy, vigorous perennial, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Native of Europe and Asia. Leaves very long and broad, glaucous green, produced from the base almost to the top of the stems. Plumes reddish-brown, changing to silvery gray, a foot or more in length; long, persistent and quite showy. Clumps, 50c and 75c.

PAMPAS (Gynerium).

PAMPAS GRASS (G. Argenteum).—Stems 5 to 8 feet tall, forming dense clump. Leaves long and narrow, chiefly from the base, gracefully spreading and drooping. Plumes silvery white, very showy, sometimes 2 feet or more in length. Clumps, 50c and 75c.



Perennial Garden, East Twenty-second and Knott.

HARDY PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Beautiful, hardy plants, that will flower year after year without replanting each spring or fall, are growing into popular favor, and the so-called "old-fashioned garden" is to be found everywhere.

The pleasures from a garden of such flowers planted by itself, or especially when grouped in front of or among taller growing, hardy permanent shrubbery, can not be fully described; caring for them is a change and relaxation. They require no skilled or heavy labor, and repay gloriously the attention bestowed upon them.

The following list covers plants that have proven satisfactory in the Northwest. My aim is to supply the best quality of strong field-grown

stock that will give immediate results.

I do not handle seeds of any kind, but on request, and in conjunction with orders for other stock, I will gladly purchase anything obtainable in this market which customers may desire to have shipped with their orders; will also send any plants or trees listed by other firms whenever desired, provided I can not supply them from my own stock.

These plants are usually too large to send by mail, and should be sent by express (customers paying charges), although in the fall and early spring they can be safely sent by freight, when the quantity is large. Shipments under 100 pounds really go better and cheaper by express, as there is a special low rate on all nursery stock, the minimum charge being 35c to any point in the Northwest.

Fall is the best time for planting Peonies, Japanese Lilies, Iris, etc., though they, and all perennials, can be planted any time until late spring,

but best results are to be had from early planting.

Prices, unless otherwise specified, for strong. field-grown plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100, f. o. b. Portland, packing free.

PORTLAND OREGON

A C HILLEA or THE PEARL (Ptarmica). — Low growing plant bearing a profusion of pure white small double flowers during the entire summer. 15c; dozen \$1.50.

ALYSSUM or GOLDEN TUFT (Saxatile Com-

pactum).—A mass of bright goldenyellow, very early in the spring, giving bright effect. Low-growing, fine for borders. Prefers dry situation.

ANCHUSA (Italica).—Dropmore Variety.

Tall plant with large, rough, bright leaves, surmounted with terminal heads of rich, deep blue. From June to September. Fine for planting among shrubbery.

ANEMONE or WINDFLOWER (Japonica).—A beautiful grop beginning to bloom in August and continuing until November. The flowers are borne on long, upright stems about two feet high. One of the most satisfactory gargen flowers. Fine for house decoration. Strong plants 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

AUTUMN ROSE.— Shell pink.

ROSEA SUPERBA.— Single, silvery-pink.
WHIRLWIND.—Large, semi-double white.
QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—Semi-double, rose pink.



AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE.—Gld-time garden favorites.

Very showy during the spring and early summer, but scattering blooms continue throughout the season. Colors range through blue, yellow, orange and white. Strong plants 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA HYBRIDS.—Fine mixed colors. FLABELLATA (Nana Alba).—Dwarf white. VEITCH'S LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS.—Fine mixed colors.

HELENAE.—Blue and white. **NIVEA** (Grandiflora).—Large white.

HARDY ASTER — MICHAELMAS DAISIES. —
The Hardy Asters probably rank first among fall flowering plants in the English gardens. They are especially fine for mass effects or among shrubbery. Mixed colors, blue, white, purple, also named varieties, CURTIS, SNOWFLAKE, TOM SAWYER, WM. BOWMAN, 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

BOCCONIA, or PLUME POPPY.—Creamy white flowers.

PYRETHRUM HYBRI-DUM (Chrysanthemum Coccineum)— These have flowers like the annual China Asters, but they appear in May and early June and con-

tinue throughout the summer. The foliage is low, neat and fern-like, and the flowers are on long, slender stems about one foot high. The colors are white, pink and deep red in single, semi-double and very double flowers. They are as beautiful in many colors as the Marguerites are in one, and bloom more abundantly. They should be cut back after the spring blooming is over, and new growth and new flowers will ocntinue throughout the summer and fall. There is

nothing for the hardy garden that will give more permanent or satisfying results. Also splendid for cut flowers. Can supply them in mixed colors only, single or double flowers.

GIANT DAISY (P. Uliginosum).—A very tall, fine, single Pyrethrum, flowering abundantly from July to September. Often from 3 to 5 or more feet in height, flowers sometimes 3 inches in diameter.

Pyrethrum Hybrids.

CAMPANULA—CANTERBURY BELLS, HAREBELLS.

A beautiful class ranging in height from a foot or two to five or six feet, and from deep purple down through the blues to pure white. Strong plants 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

C. HAREBELL (*Carpatica*).—Blue and white.

C. (Calycanthema).—Cup and Saucer type, in blue, rose and white, and mixed colors.

C. CANTERBURY BELLS (*Media*).—Single type in light and dark blue, rose, white and mixed. Same in double type; mixed colors.

C. (Persicifolia Grandiflora).—One of the handsomest of the Bellflowers, growing two to three feet high with large white or blue flowers.

C. COVENTRY BELLS (Trachelium).
COREOPSIS (Lanceolata Grandiflora).—A fa-

vorite among the numerous yellow, daisy-like flowers.



Coreopsis.

LILIES.

The beauty of the Lilies appeals to everyone. A really beautiful garden without them is unimaginable; they are needed in quantity to complete itamong the Rhododendrons, against the evergreens of formal gardens, in groups or lines in the shrubbery or borders-wherever serene, stately, faultless beauty of outline is required. Autumn is by far the best time to plant all the hardy Lilies, and their culture is simple. Give them good, well-drained soil, with no fresh manure in it, a cushion of sharp sand about their roots and a mulch in winter, with no disturbance of the roots for at least several years.



Gold Banded Lily.

Planted in groups of three to six or more of a kind the effect is much better than when planted singly. Plant deeply, 8 inches is good, unless bulbs are very small. Mammoth size bulbs, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

LILIUM AURATUM.—Gold banded. The finest of all Lilies when well grown from good bulbs. Great flowers of ivory-white and gold-flecked with crimson dots and delightfully fragrant, crowd the stout stems.

- L. CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily).—The well-known Annunciation Lily.
- L. LONGIFLORUM GIGANTUM.—Hardy Bermuda. Large flower.
- L. LONGIFLORUM MULTIFLORUM.—Hardy Bermuda. Many flowered. These two varieties are similar to the well-known Easter Lily. Beautiful pure white; very fragrant.
- L. SPECIOSUM ALBUM. —Japanese Recurved, Pure White.
- L. SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. —Japanese Recurved, Deep Pink Spotted. Two of the hardiest and most satisfactory varieties. Dainty waxen flowers with heavy glittering fringe as a corona for the center. Profuse bloomers.
- L. TIGRINUM (Tiger Lilies).—Hardy, robust, permanent. Large flowers, orange-salmon color with black spots.
- L. WASHINGTONIANUM (Mt. Hood Lily).—A beautiful Lily, white with pinkish tinge, stems 3 to 4 feet long, giving a number of handsome fragrant flowers. Native of Oregon.
- LILY OF THE VALLEY (Convallaria).—This plant is grown the world over for its beautiful cut flowers. It is perfectly hardy. While it prefers rich soil and moist, cool places, giving best flowers in semishade, it flourishes in full exposure to the sun. Strong clumps 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

Well known hardy perennials which hardly require descriptions.

BOLTONIA (Asteroides).—Five foot plants, aster-like white flowers.

BOLTONIA (Latisquama).—Pink to soft lavender flowers, in the Fall.

CARNATION, GIANT MARGUERITE.—Mixed colors, big blooms. Each 15c; dozen \$1.50.

CENTAUREA (*Cyanus*).—Corn Flower. Bachelor Button. Blue and white. HELENIUM or SNEEZEWEED (*Autumnale*).—Late, tall, yellow flower.

HELIANTHUS, PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER (*Perennis*). --- Graceful, large vellow flowers.

HOLLYHOCKS (*Althea Rosea*).—Single and double flowers, in red, orange, rose, salmon, yellow and white; also Allegheny type, fringed petals. 20c. \$2 dozen.

HEMEROCALLIS, YELLOW DAY or LEMON LILY (*Flava*).—Bright, lemon yellow flowers.

HEMEROCALLIS, ORANGE LILY (Kwanso Fl. Pl.)—Large, trumpet shape. JAPAN IRIS (I. Kaempferi).—Assorted colors. Strong clumps 50c; dozen \$5. Divided clumps 20c, \$2 per dozen. A superb collection in stock.

GERMAN IRIS (I. Germanica).—FLAG or FLEUR de LIS. Beautiful early-flowers. A fine assortment can be supplied in assorted colors.

LOBELIA, CARDINAL FLOWER (Cardinalis).—Intense red, also mixed. LUPINE (Lupinus Polyphyllus).—Beautiful spikes of blue, white and pink, mixed.

LYCHNIS. RAGGED ROBIN (Chalcedonica).—Orange-scarlet flowers. MYOSOTIS (Alpestris Robusta)—Hardy Forget-me-nots. 15c, \$1.50.

PAPAVER. ORIENTAL POPPY (Orientale).—Gorgeous orange scarlet blossoms. 20c, \$2 per dozen.

PAPAVER, ICELAND POPPY (Nudicale). — Delicate early flowers. 20c each, \$2 dozen.

PENSTEMON or BEARD-TONGUE.—Showy flower, mixed shades red and purple only.

PRIMULA, ENGLISH COWSLIP (Veris).—Early blooming, orange, yellow and maroon.

PRIMULA, JAPANESE PRIMROSE (Japonica).—A hardier, larger type.

PLATYCODON, BALLOON FLOWER (Grandiflorum).—Big blue and white. PLATYCODON (Japonica Fl. Pl.)—A hardy Japanese variety, double blue.

RUDBECKIA or GOLDEN GLOW .- Tall growing; yellow flowers.

RUDBECKIA (Purpurea).—A handsome purple variety.

SHASTA DAISY (Chrysanthemum Hybridum).—Semi-double flowers, gold and white. Free bloomer and desirable.

SHASTA DAISY, ALASKA.—An improved form, nearly evergreen, hardy and good. Fine for mass effects and borders.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum).—Mixed or separate colors. 20c; \$2 doz. STOKESIA (Cyanea).—Stoke's Aster. Charming blue flowers. Also in WHITE.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus).—Charming flowers in early spring; single and double in many shades; pink, white, red. 15c; \$1.50.

TRITOMA, RED HOT POKER (*Pfitziri*).—Attractive orange red spikes. VERONICA. SPEEDWELL (*Spicata*).—Showy; light blue flower spikes.

HARDY VIOLETS (Viola).—Single and double blues. 15c, \$1.25 per dozen.

WALL FLOWERS.—Range of rich yellow, brown and red; single and doubles; very attractive in early spring. Fine for large beds against house.

HARDY PHLOX.

There is no class of flowers more popular or more satisfactory than the tall, stately Phlox. They embrace wide range of color from pure white, light and dark pinks, salmon, crimson, scarlet to purple. They are of American origin, though many of the late improvements have come from the European gardens and hybridizers, who have long recognized the great value of this fine class. The earlier varieties come into bloom in June, the later sorts late in July. If cut back after the first bloom stalks have withered a second crop of flowers will come in in the fall. Many of them are very fragrant, and all of them are easily grown in any sunny, well-drained soil of average fertility. I have a large stock of fine plants that will give fine results the first season. Fall planting is preferable when possible.



Hardy Phlox.

The following sorts are recommended, or selections can be left to me, 20c each, \$2 per dozen:

ATHIS.—Large panicles, deep clear salmon. Tall growing; one of the best. **BEAUTY.**—Delicate silvery-pink; a very attractive variety that will suit.

BERANGER.—A delicately marked variety that has attracted a great deal of attention. White, lightly blushed with rosy-pink. Eye of same color.

BRIDESMAID. -Pure white flowers with bright crimson carmine eye.

COQUELICOT.—A bright orange-scarlet with crimson eye. Low growing, very free flowering, remaining a long time in bloom. A fine variety.

ESCLARMONDE.—Clear rosy-lilac with deeper eye. Beautifully dark rayed.

F. G. Von LASSBURG.—Enormous trusses, borne on strong, sturdy stems; individual flowers large size and pure white. Fragrant and good.

HUXLEY.—Rich lavender. Superb.

JEANNE D'ARC.-Late blooming; pure white in large trusses.

KOSSUTH. -Rich, deep purple. Good.

LA VOGUE.—A very attractive Phlox; beautiful pink with deep rose eye.

MASCULATA.—Very tall; large, bright reddish flowers, almost purple.

MISS LINGARD.—An earthly blooming, free flowering variety. With
medium-sized heads of pearly-white florets with faint pink eye.

Delightfully fragrant; fine for cut flowers. NIOBE.—Darkest of all Phlox. Velvety crimson scarlet maroon in im-

mense truses. A superb variety.

PANTHEON.—Attractive bright pink.

PEACHBLOW.—A grand variety with large trusses of delicate peach blossom pink. Fragrant and fine.

PRIME MINISTER..—Delicate, blush pink with dark crimson eye. Exquisite.

R. P. STRUTHERS.—Clear cherry-red with salmon shade; red eye. Immense truss, individual flower of large size. One of the best of all. WM. ROBINSON.—A salmon rose Phlox, large size; very attractive.



Delphinium.

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPURS.—One of the best of modern garden plants, and indispensible to the good herbaceous collection. Their long showy spikes of flowers furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme. The following list covers varieties of known merit which are satisfactory in the Pacific Northwest:

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS.—Kelway Strain. Among the finest of English Delphiniums.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.—Oxford blue, white eye.

BELLADONNA.—Light turquoise blue. GRANDIFLORUM (Fl. Pl).—Double, mixed.

DIGITALIS (Gloxiniaeflora).

FOXGLOVE. — An old-fashioned plant that furnishes a grand display of thimble-shaped flowers in immense spikes. Can be supplied in white, also in mixed colors of purple, rose and white. Strong plants 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

DICENTRA, or BLEEDING HEART (Spectabilis).—A great favorite in the old-time gardens, growing about two feet in height and covered in early spring with rose-colored, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes.

DORONICUM (Caucasicum). — While yellow daisies may be a drug on the market in August, this one is very welcome in March when flowers are scarce. It springs up rapidly and bears a graceful lemon-yellow flower about three inches in diameter with long, taper-pointed petals. Distinct, clean growth and has no weedy appearance. Easily grown, strikingly beautiful in masses or large beds. Splendid cut flower for house decoration.



Foxglove.



GAILLARDIA, or BLANKET FLOWER (Grandiflora).—Large showy daisy-like flowers, banded with orange and rich red. In bloom all summer and so useful for cut flowers. One of our best perennials.

GEUM (Atrosanguineum).—Strong plants, 20c each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per hundred.

GYPSOPHILA, or BABY'S BREATH (Paniculata).—A fine white spray to give a halo of white around a bouquet of other flowers. It grows about two feet high and blooms in July and August.

PEONY (Paeonia).

The coming flower. Absolutely hardy, having no insect pests, and ever increasing in size and beauty. The flowers are large and of great brilliancy of color, ranging from pure white and pale blush shades to the deep crimson. Magnificent for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental, the autumn covering being very fine. Fall planting gives results the following year, though spring planting is very satisfactory, also.

Plants that will produce flowers first season, 35c, 50c and 75c each; \$4 to \$7 per dozen. Extra plants, \$1,

\$1.50 and \$2 each.

This nursery has thousands of plants, strong and thrifty, and does not send out the microscopic specimens frequently sent to the West from Eastern nurseries. Over 60 varieties undergoing trial in addition to the following, which are recommended:



Madam de Verneville.

FESTIVA MAXIMA.—Enormous, very full, shell-formed. Bloom often 7 to 8 inches in diameter on strong 3-foot stems; color, snow white, shading to delicate creamy white at base of petals with an occasional clear purple center petal. The finest white peony in existence. Special, 75c and \$1. Extra large plants, \$1.50 and \$2.

ALBA PLENA.—A fine pure white. CHARLEMAGNE.—Creamy white

and flesh.

CHRYSANTHEMIFLORA. — L a r g e, clear pink.

CYTHAREE.— Flesh to white.

DUCHESSE de NEMOURS.—Fine, cup-shaped bloom; sulphurwhite, fading white.

EDULIS DELACHE.— Violet rose. FAUST.—Soft lilaceous flesh color. FORMOSA ROSEA.—Large, light rose.

LAIS.—Pink, sulphur-yellow center.
JEANNE D'ARC.—Large, soft pink,
sulphurwhite center; one of the
best.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.—Bright violet red.

LUTEA VARIEGATA.—Pink changing red, light pink and yellow center. large plants, \$1.50 and \$2.

MAD. BREON.—Flesh, creamy center.

MAD. de VERNEVILLE. — Beautiful Anemone shape, edge pink, center flesh. Fine.

POTTSI ROSEA. —Rose, lighter center.

PRINCESS MATHILDE. — Bright wine color.

PRINCESS GALITZIN.—Outer petals flesh, center sulphur white, small petals.

QUEEN'S PERFECTION. — Flesh white. Good.

QUEEN VICTORIA. — Blush white. Excellent.

REINE des FRANCAIS. — Pink, cream center.

REINE des ROSES. —Rose, center vellowish.

THRYNE. —Yellowish-white, crimson spots.

Plant Peonies in among your shrubbery. The pleasing result will surely gratify you. Peonies harmonize with anything.



Madaine Caroline Testout, the "Portland Rose," North Twenty-fifth and Northrup.

A Favorite for Curb Planting.

ROSES

Roses are not a single specialty with me, though I probably handle more of them every year than any other nurseryman in the Northwest. I grow or supply them in thousand quantities, enabling me to offer fine, large, healthy plants at fair remunerative prices. No better stock than mine is offered anywhere; a simple comparison will show my prices to be as low as any on first-class, heavy, field-grown stock, the only kind I offer. Years of experience enables me to offer the following desirable varieties. With but few exceptions all my roses are budded stock, even the lowest priced being strong, two-year-old, field-grown plants, which, if planted early and given proper cultivation and care, will flower abundantly the first season. I do not supply weak, hothouse-grown, low-priced plants that require seasons to reach free-flowering conditions, but only fine, dependable stock that will flower early and lavishly, and tend to promote general interest in rose culture.

Abbreviations used:

H. P., *Hybrid Perpetual*.—Vigorous, hardy; flowering in spring and fall; requires less care and attention than other classes.

H. T., Hybrid Tea.—More vigorous grower; free flowering; fine colors.
 T., Tea or Ever Blooming.—Less vigorous, more tender; finest of flowers.

Poly., Polyantha.—Fine class of climbing or pillar roses.

Noi., Noisette.—Rather tender; fine foliage; flowers usually in clusters. Gold Medal—The highest award of merit, given by National Rose Society of England.

These plants are too large for mailing unless very severely cut back. When wanted by mail add 10c per plant to price. We pack securely for safe shipment by express anywhere without extra charge, purchaser paying express charges, which, however, are very light on nursery stock of all kinds.

Mail orders for roses, as for other nursery stock, are given special and prompt attention, and filled with best stock of grade or size ordered.



All varieties listed are in stock for fall shipments; if any variety should be sold out we substitute varieties as nearly similar as possible unless orders are marked "No Substitutions." This is rarely necessary until late in the season.

Strong plants that give immediate results at popular prices. Varieties marked with * can be supplied in Tree or Standard form.

| Field-Grown 2-Year Plants. Plants. AMERICAN BEAUTY, H. P.—Rosy crimson; large; fragrant; selected. \$0.25 ANNA de DIESBACH, H. P.—Brilliant carmine-rose; hardy and good .25 ANNA OLIVIER, T.—Rosy flesh and buff; attractive |
|--|
| ANNA de DIESBACH, H. P.—Brilliant carmine-rose; hardy and good .25 ANNA OLIVIER, T.—Rosy flesh and buff; attractive |
| ANNA de DIESBACH, H. P.—Brilliant carmine-rose; hardy and good .25 ANNA OLIVIER, T.—Rosy flesh and buff; attractive |
| AUGUSTINE GUÍNOISSEĂU, H. T.—(White La France)—Color white, slightly tinged blush; fragrant; fine for cutting; floriferous |
| slightly tinged blush; fragrant; fine for cutting; floriferous25 BARON de BONSTETTIN, H. P.—Dark crimson; large and full25 |
| slightly tinged blush; fragrant; fine for cutting; floriferous25 BARON de BONSTETTIN, H. P.—Dark crimson; large and full25 |
| |
| BARONESS ROTHSCHILD, H. P.—Beautiful clear pink; hardy; large .25 |
| |
| *BELLE SIEBRECHT, H. TBrilliant, rich |
| deep pink; large and fine; a Gold Med- |
| al rose |
| BESSIE BROWN, H. TLarge, full flower, |
| creamy white; free blooming; fine; |
| Gold Medal |
| *BETTY, H. TA Gold Medal rose; cop- |
| pery rose, overspread with golden yel- |
| low; large, fairly full long buds, deli- |
| ciously fragrant |
| BLACK PRINCE, H. P.—Deep dark crim- |
| son, richly shaded; vigorous; very fra- |
| grant; favorite |
| BRIDE, THE, T.—Delicate ivory white; |
| fine buds |
| BRIDESMAID, TClear pink; fine buds; |
| good |
| CAPT. CHRISTY, H. P.—Salmon flesh; large; free |
| large; free |
| mine; large, perfect form; fragrant; always satisfactory |
| CHATEAU de CLOS VOGUET, H. T.—A distinct and magnificent rose; |
| velvety deep scarlet with fiery red; should be in every collection60 |
| COUNTESS of GOSFORD, H. T.—Salmon pink, with saffron yellow |
| at base of petals; large, full; floriferous; fragrant; Gold Medal |



Anna Oliver.

| DEAN HOLE, H. TGold Medal; silvery carmine; large, full; fine | |
|--|-----------|
| form DR. GRILL, T.—Coppery yellow, tinged China pink; very pretty | .35 $.25$ |
| DR. J. CAMPBELL HALL, H. T.—Coral rose, suffused white; per- | .20 |
| fect form; full | .35 |
| DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS, H. T.—Coppery pink, suffused apricot | |
| yellow; petals very large; vigorous and of wonderful charm; Gold Medal 1907 | .50 |
| DOROTHY PERKINS.—See CLIMBING ROSES, page 95. | .00 |
| DUCHESS of ALBANY, H. T Deep pink; large, full; highly per- | |
| fumed; good | .25 |
| DUCHESS of WELLINGTON, H. T.—Introduced 1909; one of the best newer roses, intense saffron yellow, changing to coppery yellow; | |
| a combination hitherto unknown; fairly full, large petals; very fragrant | .75 |
| ELIZABETH BARNES, H. T. —A free blooming, satiny salmon colored | .10 |
| rose; outside of petals shaded red copper; large, full; sweetly fra- | |
| grant *EDU MEYER, H. T.—A superb rose; lovely combination of copper, | .35 |
| red and yellow; very floriferous; good size and form | .35 |
| *ETOILE de FRANCE, H. TO n e | |
| of the red roses; large blooms, | |
| full, open freely; superb velvety crimson; fragrant | .25 |
| ETOILE de LYON, T. –Bright sul- | .40 |
| phur yellow; full and free | .25 |
| FARBENKONIGIN, H. T. — De e p | |
| carmine-rose; reflexed, pale | |
| pink petals; good size; useful and satisfactory | .35 |
| FLORENCE PEMBERTON, H. T.— | ••• |
| Gold Medal; large, full flowers, | |
| perfectly formed; creamy white, with suffused pink | .25 |
| Duchess of Wellington. Some extra strong plants | .35 |
| FRANCESKA KRUGER, T.—Coppery yellow, shaded with peach. | |
| Extra strong | .35 |
| erect habit. Flowers medium, fragrant; pale yellow, center golden | |
| yellow35c and | .25 |
| *FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, H. P.—The best pure white rose. Often called SNOW QUEEN. Flowers large, pure silvery white with | |
| very deep bud. Should be in every collection. Fine for hedges. Extra large plants 35c | .25 |
| FREIHEER von MARSCHALL, T. —A red Tea rose of merit. Color | .20 |
| dark carmine with long pointed buds opening to large full flow- | |
| ers. Extra strong | .50 |
| FURST BISMARK, H. T.—A beautiful canary yellow; fine form; vigorous, free | .35 |
| *GEN. JACQUEMINOT, H. P.—The old favorite red. Glowing scar- | 130 |
| let-crimson, large; fine; fragrant. A big stock of these. Extra | |



| *GEN. McARTHUR, H. T.—Of American | |
|---|-----|
| origin. A fine dark velvety crimson; well formed, large and full; free | |
| bloomer. Extra plants 35c | |
| GEO. C. WAUD, H. T. —A fragrant new | |
| red, with long pointed bud and large | X |
| full blooms; fine vigorous habit, good | |
| foliage. Highly recommended. Gold | |
| medal. Extra plants 60c | |
| GLORIE LYONNAISE, H. T.—Pale lemon | A |
| yellow, tinted pure white. Moderate | |
| but good | |
| GRACE DARLING, H. T.—Large, full | |
| flower, well formed. Creamy white | |
| tinged and shaded with peach. Free | |
| and vigorous. Valuable | |
| *GRUSS an TEPLITZ, T. → Probably the | |
| most floriferous and best red garden rose. Richest crimson-scar- | |
| let; fragrant; fine reddish foliage; especially valuable for mass- | 0.5 |
| ing and for hedges; blooms all season | .25 |
| GUSTAVE GRUNERWALD, H. T.—A splendid rose, carmine pink with | |
| yellow center; large, full, perfect form; long pointed buds; vigor- | .35 |
| ous and free | .50 |
| deep sulphur yellow; full, fine buds. Continuous bloomer. Best | |
| of its color. 60c and | .50 |
| HELEN GOULD, H. T.—Rich, solid bright pink; good size; constant | |
| bloomer | .25 |
| HON. INA BINGHAM, H. T.—A fine rose of Killarney type. Distinct | |
| color, pure pink, deeply veinated; flowers semi-double, enormous | |
| petals | .35 |
| *HUGH DICKSON, H. P. —Considered best red rose in existence, | |
| awarded Gold Medal and other prizes. Large flowers, full and | |
| well formed, opening well in all weathers; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Free blooming and vigorous. Valuable. Ex- | |
| tra plants 35c | .25 |
| *J. B. CLARK, H. T.—Gold Medal. Another good red rose, large | .20 |
| flower, well formed; full, with high pointed center; color intense | |
| deep scarlet, shaded with blackish crimson. A large stock of | |
| them. Extra size 35c | .25 |
| JEAN NOTE, H. TA new rose of great merit. Beautiful chrome | 0 |
| yellow, changing to pale creamy yellow; flowers large, well | |
| formed. Strong | .75 |
| JOS. HILL, H. T.—Elegant large buds, full flowers of beautiful clear | |
| golden copper, edging to salmon pink. Strong grower; very fra- | |
| grant | .60 |
| *JONKHEER J. L. MOCK, H. T Introduced by Leenders in 1910, | |
| has won several Gold and Silver Medals and other awards. A note- | |
| worthy novelty, of distinct merit, fine for cutting, best for gar- | |
| dens. Color carmine, changing to imperial pink. Blooms of large | |
| size, perfect formation and highly perfumed. Retailed last year | |
| at \$1.50 to \$2 each. I have secured a big stock and offer strong | 60 |



| J | on. | kheer |
|----|-----|-------|
| J. | L. | Mock. |

plants 35c

| and the state of t | MAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTURIA, | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----|
| | T.—One of the best. Vigorous, | |
| | free bloomer, good form, fra- | |
| | grant; color beautiful clear | |
| | white, tinted yellow. Extra | |
| | large 35c | .25 |
| | KILLARNEY, H. TRobust grow- | |
| | er, extremely long buds, large | |
| | petals of great substance; color | |
| | bright carmine-pink, marbled | |
| | creamy white | .25 |
| | *KONIGEN CAROLA, H. T. —Vig- | |
| | orous; long pointed buds; sat- | |
| | iny pink, good | .35 |
| | LA FRANCE, H. T.—Delicate sil- | |
| 731 S. C. | very rose; large, fine, fra- | |
| The second secon | grant. Favorite | .25 |
| | *Le PROGRES, H. TYellow nan- | |
| Jonkheer | keen, with golden yellow buds. | |
| J. L. Mock. | A grand rose | .35 |
| *LADY ASHTOWN, H. T. — Fine | long | |

*IZAICEDIN AUCUCEA MICEODI

pointed buds, very full flower carried on good stiff stems; large petals; color pale rose, shaded yellow, reflexed silvery. Best of the La France type. A valuable rose35LADY BATTERSEA, H. T.—Deep cherry crimson, fine buds; valuable. Extra





.35

1.00

.25

.50

Lady Ashtown. .35

LADY ROBERTS, T. - Beautiful Gold Medal rose; rich apricot, base of petals coppery red, edges shaded orange; long pointed buds LADY URSULA, H. T. -Flesh pink, large, full, fine form, deliciously

perfumed. Valuable variety



Lady Hillingdon.

| LADY HILLINGDON, T. —A valuable rose |
|---|
| introduced in 1909, has received the |
| N. R. S. Gold Medal and other awards. |
| Deep apricot yellow, long pointed buds; |
| vigorous grower and very free bloom- |
| ing. Especially fine for cut flowers, |
| as they stand up well; the florists are |
| planting it extensively for the cut |
| flower trade. A beautiful and very |
| valuable variety. Field grown two- |
| year plants |
| IDEPTV H T Righ volvety orimson |

free flowering; satisfactory for general use

LYON ROSE, H. T.-A great rose. Vigorous bush with fine reddish foliage;

buds large, long round shape; coral red color. Blooms large, full form, large petals shrimp pink at end, salmon red center, vellow base. Tacoma's official rose. Extra large plants 75c, two-year...



| Madam | Abel | Chatenay. |
|-------|------|-----------|
|-------|------|-----------|

| .25 |
|-----|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

valuable variety; does well everywhere; equally good as a single specimen, for massing or for hedges. My stock is exceptionally good. Extra 35c MAD. HOSTE, T.-Long buds; pale lemon yellow, deeper center; sat-

MAD. LEON PAIN, H. T .- Silvery salmon, center orange yellow; large, full, well formed. Very free-flowering and good in all

ways. Extras 35c MAD. MELANIE SOUPERT, H. T. -One of the best exhibition or garden roses; vigorous, free-flowering; salmon yellow, suffused carmine; large, full; fine buds. Distinct MAD. PERNET DUCHER, H. T.-Fineform, canary vellow, tinted flesh carmine *MAD. RAVARY, H. T. - Beautiful orange vellow, medium size, fine buds; free...

MAD. SEGOND WEBER, H. T.-Rosy salmon, large perfect form, with an ideal pointed bud which expands to a perfect flower of immense size. Color is distinct and fine. Recommended as one of the best semi-new roses.....

MAMAN COCHET, PINK, T.—Clear pink, changing to silvery rose. Large, full flower, free blooming. A favorite and beautiful rose. 35c and......

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE, T. -A large, fine, full flower; creamy white, tinged with soft blush. One of our best roses; satisfactory in every respect. Fine

exhibition rose



.25

.25

.25

Madame Melanie Soupert.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE, T.—Canary yellow, tipped with bright rose. A general favorite, always good. Extra large plants 35c..... .25MEDEA, T. -Lemon yellow, with canary yellow center, large, full; vigorous; fine .35 MILDRED GRANT, H. T. —Gold Medal. Ivory white with faint flush of pale rose, highly pointed center with large petals, opening to perfectly formed flowers of enormous size and substance. Fine

89



| MRS. AARON WARD, H. T.—Deep rich Indian-yellow, often tinted salmon. A constant bloomer with buds and blooms of refined form and finish. A new and sterling variety. A few extra large | |
|--|-----|
| plants 60c | .50 |
| MRS. ARTHUR ROBERT WADDELL, H. TRosy scarlet bud, opening | |
| reddish salmon, reverse of petals rosy scarlet, semi-double, very | |
| lovely | .50 |
| MRS. DAVID JARDINE, H. T.—A superb English introduction; flowers large, perfect form; bright rosy pink, shading in outer petals | |
| to salmon | .50 |
| MRS. E. J. HOLLAND, H. T.—Gold Medal. Deep salmon rose, lighter | |
| shaded edges, perfect form, large, fine substance, sweetly fra- | |
| grant | .60 |
| MRS. G. W. KERCHAW, H. T.— | |
| Glowing deep rose-pink; | |
| large, full and perfect form, | |
| very floriferous. A superb | |
| and distinct variety | .35 |
| *MRS. JOHN LAING, H. P.— | |
| Soft pink, large and fine | |
| form; free bloomer; fra- | 0.5 |
| grant, hardy. Good | .25 |
| MRS. PETER BLAIR, H. T.— | |
| Gold Medal. Magnificent coloring, lemon chrome with | |
| | .50 |
| golden yellow center | .50 |
| MRS. R. G. S. CRAWFORD, H. P. —Rosy pink, hardy; fine fragrance; good | .25 |
| MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD, T.—Very large; full; well formed, | .40 |
| high pointed center; tinted white in bud, dazzling white in full | |
| bloom. Delightful perfume; vigorous grower, free bloomer | .60 |
| MORNING GLOW, T.—Large full flower; bright rosy crimson suf- | .00 |
| fused with orange and fawn; vigorous and free flowering. Valuable | .35 |
| MOSS, CRIMSON.—Dark carmine-red Moss Rose, old fashioned fa- | .00 |
| vorite | .25 |
| MOSS, WHITE.—White flowers on stiff stems; delightfully fragrant. | .25 |
| MY MARYLAND, T.—An American introduction of great beauty; | |
| beautiful long pointed buds of bright salmon pink; strong stems | |
| and good foliage, making it fine for florists' trade or cut flowers. | .50 |
| PAPA GONTIER, T. – Brilliant carmine, | |
| changing to rose; fine long bude; your | |

| FAFA | GONTIE | n, 1. | – Drm | паш | carn | mne, |
|------|----------|---------|---------------|-------|------|-------|
| chai | nging to | rose; | fine 1 | ong b | ads; | very |
| | active | | | | | |
| PAUL | NEYRO | N, H. I | P. —Ar | ı old | favo | rite; |
| deer | rose; | enori | nous | size, | vigo | rous |

PERLE des JARDINS, T.—Golden yellow, good



Pharisaer.

.35

.25

.50

.25

.25



| *PHARISAER, T.—An excellent rose, vigorous, free flowering; rosy white, beautiful in bud and flower. Extra large plants 50c PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN, H. P.—Very dark velvety crimson, large full flower; fine form; fragrant; hardy. I have a large stock of this beautiful and well known old favorite. Extra large plants 35c. | .35 |
|---|-----|
| PRINCE de BULGARIE, H. T. —Deep rosy flesh, shaded with salmon; large, full, good form; vigorous grower with good | .25 |
| foliage; free flowering. A valuable variety. Large 35c | .25 |
| striped with carmine. Pleasing effect. Strong | .35 |
| REVE D'OR. —See Climbing Roses. RHEA REID, H. T.—A beautiful, semi-new | |
| Prince de Bulgarie. red rose of American origin, one that will become a general favorite when | |
| better known. Deep crimson-scarlet, fine buds and good blooms of strong canes, good foliage. Extra large plants 50c | .35 |
| large 35c | |
| tra large 35c | |
| cot yellow, suffused orange; vigorous; free flowering; one of best yellows. | 7 |
| Extra large 35c | |
| tra large plants 35c | |
| of surpassing beauty; deep or ange splashed with crimson on outside of | |
| bud, interior tinted salmon and apricot, making lovely combination. Vigorous and free bloomer | .75 |
| SUNSET, T.—Deep apricot yellow; vigorous; free blooming, fragrant | .25 |
| *ULRICH BRUNNER, H. P.—Extra strong grower, almost thornless. Cherry-red, flamed scarlet; long stems. A good red rose. Extra size 35c | .25 |
| VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE, H. T. —Old favorite; large and free bloomer, creamy pink with salmon pink center. Very good rose | .25 |
| YVONNE VACHEROT, H. T.—Large, vigorous; porcelain white, suf- | .40 |

.35

fused pink



Frau Karl Druschki Tree.

TREE or STANDARD ROSES.

Many planters and architects use the tree form, especially for formal effects and for borders, etc, to great advantage. Not all varieties are successful in this form, but the following have given good results: Climbing roses worked to trees make semiweeping trees that are beautiful and effective, while the dwarf rambler types make compact fine heads. They are, perhaps, the most effective of all and must be seen to be fully appreciated. Strong trees, with 2year heads, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen, except as noted.

BABY RAMBLER, D. Poly.—Fiery red in clusters.

BELLE SIEBRECHT.—Rich deep pink; large; fine.

BETTY.—Coppery rose overspread golden-yellow.

ECARLATE.—Extremely brilliant scarlet.

ETOILE de FRANCE. - Superb, velvety dark crimson.

EDU MEYER.—Red and orange; very brilliant. FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.—Pure white; large; fine.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. -Glowing scarlet crimson.

GENERAL McARTHUR.—Dark, velvety crim-

GLOIRE D'DIJON.—Weeping: buff and orange; good.

GRUSS an TEPLITZ.—Richest crimson scarlet; fine reddish foliage; very fragrant; free bloomer.

HUGH DICKSON.-Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; free blooming; fragrant; large and full; considered best red rose; does well in tree

J. B. CLARK.—Intense deep scarlet; one of best.

JESSIE, Dwf. Poly. --Bright cherry crimson; superb; fine in tree form.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK.—Carmine, changing to imperial pink; blooms large, perfect form, deliciously fragrant; one of the best. New, \$1.50

JULIET.—Novelty; outside of petals old gold; interior rich, rosy red, changing to deep rose; large; fragrant; distinct and attractive. \$2.50.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—Creamy white, fine buds; very attractive.

KONIGEN CAROLA.—Vigorous, long pointed buds, satiny pink color; a very attractive rose for general purposes and good in tree form.

LADY ASHTOWN. -One of the best of the deep flesh pinks; fine in bud and flower; very attractive; worthy of first place in every collection.

Le PROGRES.—Yellow nankeen with golden yellow buds; a grand rose. \$1.50.



Mrs. John Laing.



LYON ROSE.—The greatest rose of its class; beautiful buds, coral red color, large blooms, salmon red center, vellow base and shrimp pink at tips of petals; a beautiful combination. \$1.50.

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY.—Bright rosy mine; good.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT. -Bright sating pink: best.

MAD. MELANIE SOUPERT. -Salmon vellow suffused carmine; free flowering; magnificent variety. \$1.50.

MAD. RAVARY. -- Beautiful orange vellow: fine buds.

MRS. JOHN LAING. -Soft pink; large; fine

MRS. TAFT, Dwf. Poly. -A late introduction, said to be very good; large clusters of small, perfectly formed, bright crimson flowers.

MRS. W. H. CUTBUSH, Dwf. Poly.—Smalldouble flower; fine form; soft rosy flesh; attractive.



Lyon Rose.

ORLEANS ROSE, Dwf. Poly. -Brilliant geranium-red, suffused rose with white center, making a charming combination; of recent introduction (1910), it has attracted great attention and won a number of highest awards; strong trees, \$1.50 each.

PHARISAER.—An excellent rose; vigorous, free flowering; an exquisite rosy-white: beautiful in bud and flower.

RICHMOND. -One of the best red roses for general garden planting, and especially attractive in tree form; deep scarlet red, fine long buds; a constant bloomer; excellent foliage.

ULRICH BRUNNER. -Extra strong grower, almost thornless; cherry red flamed scarlet; an old favorite and a valuable variety; fine in tree form.

OF TRANSPICE DOORS

| CLIMBING RUSE | S. |
|--|----|
| BILLARD et BARRE, TRich golden yel- | |
| low, fine buds and superb flower | .3 |
| CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT, H. T | |
| Deep pink | .3 |
| CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER, Poly.— | |
| Bright yellowish pink, very attractive. | |
| Extra large plants | .5 |
| CRIMSON RAMBLER, Poly. — Vigorous | |
| grower, floriferous; clusters dark crim- | |
| son-scarlet | .2 |
| DOROTHY PERKINS, Wich. —Probably | |
| our best climbing rose; vigorous; free | |
| flowering, foliage small, glossy green, | |
| hanging late: flowers small, beautiful | |

shell pink, in large clusters. It is often erroneously called for as Pink Rambler. Extra 35c ...

DUCHESS de AUERSTADT, T.—A beautiful deep rich yellow, full, globular, superb in size and form. A strong grower; should replace Marechal Neil, which it resembles. Extra strong plants



Reve d'Or. Rodney Avenue and Jessop.

| FRANCOIS CROUSSE, T.—Fiery red crimson; good shape, fine | .50 |
|---|-----|
| *GLOIRE D'DIJON, T.—A vigorous, free flowering climber; buff with | |
| orange center. One of the best everywhere. Extra strong 35c | .25 |
| CLIMBING LADY ASHTOWN, H. T.—A climbing form of this fine | |
| pink rose, of recent introduction. Will be a universal favorite | .75 |
| LADY GAY, Wich.—A beautiful pink Wichuriana (Memorial Roses), | |
| deep rich color, fine foliage, vigorous and profuse bloomer | .35 |
| CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT, H. T.—A vigorous climbing | |
| form of our popular PORTLAND ROSE, same satiny pink color | .25 |
| MADAM ALFRED CARRIER, Noi White flesh, tinted with cream; | |
| free flowering; vigorous. Best large flowered white climber | .35 |
| MARECHAL NEIL, T.—One of the finest flowers | |
| known when at its best. Rich golden yellow, ex- | |
| quisitely beautiful. Budded on strong growing | |
| roots, my stock is extra good Largest size, 50c. | .35 |
| REINE MARIE HENRIETTA, H. TA vigorous | |
| good climber; deep cherry red. One of best | .25 |
| REVE D'OR, Noi. CLIMBING SAFRANODeep yel- | |
| low, sometimes coppery; vigorous; very free | |
| flowering, earliest to blossom. Favorite. Ex- | |
| tra 35c | .25 |
| TAUSENDSCHON, Poly. —Large clusters of soft | |
| pink, changing into rosy carmine. A fine va- | |
| riety | .35 |
| UNA, ClimbingBeautiful, large single white | .35 |
| WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON, Noi -C oppery yel- | |
| low, flushed with carmine. An extra good. | |
| dependable climber | .25 |
| WHITE DOROTHY, Wich.—A pure white sport | .20 |
| from the popular DOROTHY PERKINS | .50 |
| WHITE RAMBLER, Poly.—Pure white, sometimes | .00 |
| with pink at tips of buds. Flowers in clusters. | .25 |
| ZEPHERINE DROUHIN, Poly.—Semi-double flow- | .20 |
| ers of beautiful, bright, silvery pink | 25 |
| ers of beautiful, bright, shvery pink | .35 |

Climbing Rose, Dorothy Perkins, 1139 Franklin Street.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

This class of low or dwarf bushy roses are growing rapidly in favor. They are invaluable for landscape effects in massing, bedding or edgings and borders; producing double miniature flowers in clusters most profusely all the summer until frost strikes them. Require little pruning. Strong two-year plants, 35c each, \$4 per dozen, single variety or assorted.

*BABY RAMBLER (Madam Norbert Levavasseur).-Clusters of deep rich crimson throughout the season. Awarded five first prizes.

*JESSIE. —Bright cherry crimson; superb. Ideal for massing effects.

*MRS. W. H. CUTBUSH.—Small double flower of fine form produced in clusters of 15 to 25 blooms; soft, rosy, flesh color; floriferous; useful. ORELANS-ROSE (New 1910).—Brilliant geranium-red, suffused rose, with white center, making a charming combination; very fine.

PHYLLIS.—A beautiful pink, ever-blooming; splendid for forcing in pots. ROSA RUGOSA, for Massing.—Single pink (Rubra) and white (Alba). ROSA RUGOSA, BLANC DOUBLE de COUBERT.—White, double, large.



Index

Page

Page

| Abies | Cerasus34 | Fraxinus |
|--|---|---|
| Abies26 | Cerasus | Fraxinus32 |
| Acacia | Cercis | Fruit Department 4 |
| Acer41 | Chamaecerasus52 | C-'111'- |
| Achillea | Chili Pine26 | Gaillardia82 |
| Actinidia | Cherries 8 | Garden Roots22 |
| Adam's Needle 75 | Chestnuts | Genista51 |
| Aesculus | Chionanthus61 | Geum82 |
| Akebia | Chrysanthemum78-80 | Giant Cone Flower80 |
| Almond | Clematis72 | Giant Daisy78 |
| Althea49-80 | Columbine | Giant Marguerite80 |
| Alyssum | Conifers23 | Ginkgo39 |
| Amorpha53 | Convallaria79 | Globe Flower55 |
| Ampelopsis | Corchorus | Golden Bell56 |
| Amygdalus49 | Coreopsis | Golden Chain38 |
| Anchusa77 | Corn Flower80 | Golden Glow80 |
| Anemone | Cornus35-53 | Golden Tuft77 |
| Apples 5 | Corylus55 | Gooseberries21 |
| Apricots 8 | Cotoneaster64 | Grapes21 |
| Aquilegia77 | Cowslip80 | Grasses |
| Aralia | Crab Apple 7 | Grasses |
| Araucaria26 | Crab Apple | Gynerium 75 |
| Arbor Vitae 23 | Creepers71 | Gynerium |
| Aristolochia 79 | Cross Vino 79 | Guarantee |
| Arbor Vitae 23 Aristolochia 72 Arundo 75 | Cross Vine | duarantee |
| Ach 29 49 | Cryptomeria24 | Harebells |
| Ash32-43 | Cupressus 26 Currants 21 Cydonia 57 | Hologie |
| Asparagus | Currants21 | Halesia60 |
| Aster | Cydonia57 | Hardy Perennials76 |
| Aucuba | Cypress25-26 Cytisus38 | Hawthorn37 |
| Azaleas50-63 | Cytisus38 | Heather65 |
| | | Hedera73 |
| Baby's Breath82 | Daphne | Hedges69 |
| Baccharis | Day Lily80 | Hedge Plants70 |
| Balloon Flower80 | Deciduous Ornamental | Helenium80 Helianthus80 |
| Bamboos | Trees31 | Helianthus80 |
| Bamboos 7.1 Barberry 51-63 Bay Trees 47 Beard Tongue 80 Beech 32 Berberis 51-63-67 Perble 22 | Trees | Hemerocallis80 |
| Bay Trees | Deutzia53 | Hemlock |
| Beard Tongue80 | Dicentra82 | Herbaceous Plants 76 |
| Beech32 | Diervilla | Hercules Club |
| Berberis 51-63-67 | Digitalis 89 | Hibiscus 49 |
| Betula32 | Digitalis | High Ruch Crophorry 50 |
| Bignonia 79 | Dogwood | Holls: 47 49 |
| Bignonia | Doronicum82 | Holly |
| Dittengrant 71 | Dutchman's Pipe72 | Home Oneband 45 |
| Bittersweet | Dwarf Apples14 | Home Orchard15 |
| Dlambet Flower 99 | Dwarf Fruit Trees13 | Honeysuckle52-72-73 |
| Blanket Flower82 | Dwarf Pears14 | Horse Chestnut37 |
| Bleeding Heart82 | Dwarf Plums15 | Horse Radish22 |
| Bocconia | | Hydrangea57 |
| Boltonia80 | Eleagnus54 | Hypericum56 |
| Boxwood63 | Elder54 | |
| Broad - leaved Evergreen | Elm35 | Iceland Poppy80 |
| Shrubs62 | Empress Tree36 | Ilex47-48 |
| Shrubs | Enkianthus55 | Ilex |
| 11668 | Erianthus | Information 2 |
| Broom | Eulalia | Iris80 |
| Burning Bush55 | Euonymus55-65 | Ivy73 |
| Bush Honeysuckle52 | Euonymus55-65 Evergreens23 | |
| Butternut | Evergreen Thorn67 | Juniper |
| Buxus63 | Exochorda58 | Juniperus 26-27 Japan Quince 57 Japan Primrose 80 |
| | Interioral firming | Japan Ouince57 |
| Callicarpa55 | Fagus 32 | Japan Primrose80 |
| Calluna | Fagus | Jasmine74 |
| Calycanthus60 | Figs 9 | Jasminum74 |
| Camellia64 | Filberts | oupminum |
| Campanula78 | Fir | Kalmia65-66 |
| Canterbury Bells78 | Flowering Almond49 | Kerria55 |
| Caragana50 | Flowering Cherry 24 | Koalrantaria 46 |
| Cardinal Flower80 | Flowering Cherry34 Flowering Crab34 | Koelreuteria46 Kudzu Vine74 |
| Carnotion 00 | Flowering Crab34 | Kudzu vine |
| Carnation80 | Flowering Current53 | Lahumum |
| Caryopteris53 Catalpa33 | Flowering Currant53 Flowering Shrubs49 Flowering Plum44 | Laburnum38 Landscape and Engineer- |
| Cadar | Flowering Plum44 | Landscape and Engineer- |
| Cedar24 | Foreword 3 | ing Department 3 |
| Cedrus | For-Get-Me-Nots80 Forsythia56 | Larch |
| | Horewthio 56 | Larix |
| Gelastius | roisytilla | Little Control Control |



| Page | Page | Page |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Larkspur82 | Phalaris | Small Fruit19 |
| Laurel | Phenomenal Berry20 | Small Fruit Assortment 15 |
| Laurus | Philadelphus58 | Smoke Tree55 |
| Laurustinus66 | Phlox81 | Snapdragon80 |
| Lemon Lily80 | Phyllostachys | Sneezeweed80 |
| Lilacs57 | Picea28 | Snowball59 |
| | | Showball |
| Lilies79 | Pieplant22 | Snowberry60 |
| Lilium79 | Pine | Sorbus |
| Lily of the Valley79 | Pinus27 | Spirea53-60 |
| Linden38 | Planting Instructions 4 | Spruce |
| Lime38 | Planting Season 2 | St. John's Wort50 |
| Liquidambar45 | Platanus | Stokesia |
| Liriodendron46 | Platycodon80 | Strawberries22 |
| Lobelia80 | Plume Poppy | Sunflower86 |
| Location 2 | Plums | Sumae59 |
| Locust39 | Polygonum | Sweet Gum |
| Loganberries20 | Poplar | Sweet Shrub66 |
| Lonicera52-72-73 | Poppy80 | Sweet William80 |
| Lupines80 | Populus | Sycamore46 |
| Lychnis80 | Price and Delivery 2 | Symphoricarpos60 |
| Lychins | Primrose80 | Syringa5 |
| Magnolia39-48 | Primula80 | Syringa |
| Mahonia67 | Prunes | Tamarisk61 |
| Maidenhair Tree39 | Prunus44 | Tamarix |
| | | Tamarıx |
| Malus34 | Pueraria74 | Taxus29 |
| Maples | Pyracantha67 | Tecoma |
| Michaelmas Daisies77 | Pyrethrum78 | Terms of Payment |
| Mock Orange58 | the state of the s | The Pearl7 |
| Monkey Puzzle26 | Quercus44 | Thuya23-29 |
| Morus43 | Quince13-57 | Tilia |
| Mountain Ash43 | | Tritoma80 |
| Mulberry43-55 | Ragged Robin80 | Trumpet Vine7 |
| Myosotis80 | Raspherries20 | Tsuga29 |
| , | Red Bud45 | Tulip Tree40 |
| Nandina | Red Hot Poker80 | |
| Nut Trees | Redwood27 | Ulmus3 |
| | Reed-Giant | Umbrella Pine2 |
| Oak44 | Retinospora25 | Chibrena The |
| Olives54 | Rhododendrons68 | Varnish Tree4 |
| Orange Lily80 | Bhubarb22 | Veronica |
| Oregon Grape67 | Bhus | Viburnum59 |
| Oriental Poppy80 | Ribes53 | Vines and Creepers7 |
| Ornamental Grasses75 | Robinia39 | Violets8 |
| Ornamental Trees31 | Roses84 | Virginia Creeper7 |
| Ornamental frees | Roses | Virginia Greeper |
| Paeonia83 | Rudbeckia80 | W W E1 9 |
| Paeonia | 0.11 | Wall Flowers8 |
| Pampas | Salix | Walnut (English)1 |
| Papaver80 | Sambucus54 | Walnut (Black)1 |
| Paulonia36 | Sassafras45 | Weigelia6 |
| Peaches 9 | Sciadopitys28 | Wellingtonia2 |
| Pearl Bush58 | Shade Trees31 | White Fringe6 |
| Pears11 | Shasta Daisy80 | Willow4 |
| Penstemon80 | Shrubs49 | Windflower7 |
| Peony 83 | Siberian Pea Tree59 | Wistaria |
| Perennials | Silk Vine | |
| Periploca | Silver Bell | Yew2 |
| Persimmons10 | Silver Vine | Yucca |
| | | |
| | | |



Maple Leaves.

